Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 96. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920. TWO AN

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Colaba	6019 Cargo only
1st May	Nardiala	6480
8th "	Margha	8,258
15th "	Morea	10890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
May	Naldera	16280 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
25th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yakohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
21st April	Pamora	Persian Gulf Ports
22nd "	Ulasa	Karachi direct.
22nd "	Kaisa	S & S Africa
26th "	Uinga	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag ges F. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kenkon Maru				
No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	16th April	24th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamachi	5831	11th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4866	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Allies Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	30th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl	24th Apl	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	2nd May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	6th May	15th May	"

For freight apply to—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Fort, Bombay. Elan Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gaian	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR, Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWYEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANCOE

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 50,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembi
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaisuracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Osomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA, Manager.

Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 30, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 207, Sugar Mansion Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
9 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 10,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 5,00,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,21,862/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 3½ per annum. If the balance so interest will be allowed on the minimum balance between the 5th and last working day of each month. Interest will be allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards. Rules may be obtained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 99,467

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY. (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards, for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to, GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats — at „ 15 0 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at „ 20 0 0
Jamenbanta Hats — at Rs. 10 & „ 12, 8 0

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month. Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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the permanency and uperiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of th Bombay Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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Near Cinema Girgaum.

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Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
1
OF ALL PERFUMERS

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher. have already been the means of saving many a life.

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THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 15 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE
UNION STEEL Co.
No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

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THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

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Propelled, outboard, modern, portable engine, attachable to ordinary boats.

If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

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BOMBAY.
Clubwalla & Co.

FAIR OPPORTUNITY
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We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced ?

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for
Malaria and Influenza.
Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from :—
Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.
Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants
Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Treacher's *** Heart Labelled Brandy, the same quality as supplied pre-War	Rs. 5-4-0 Bot.
Special Liquer Brandy	,, 6-0-0 Bot.
Fine Old Gleulinet Whisky	Rs. 4-4-0 Bot.
Peter Walker Beer	,, 0-12-0 Bot.
Moet and Chandon Best Quality Champagne.	

SHANTI
HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the above & on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra
Wanted Agents everywhere.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY
Vogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 1

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by cough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
Oman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub on the chest for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co
55 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)
Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

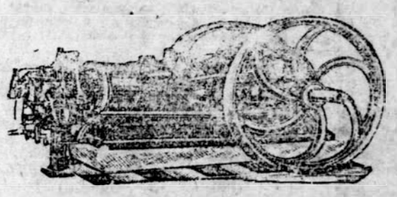
Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.
Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by man."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.
Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency



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Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Bettings, and Mill Gins always in stock
P. G. MASKER & Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street Bombay

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0
Germicide (general preventiva)	0—10—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

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22 24 O. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

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"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring ; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING ,, .. ,, 45
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

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373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHUOSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE.

SHAHABAD STONE
Available in any Thickness from ½ inch to 24 inches
Very useful and economical for,
Floorings, Arches, Copings, Window Sills etc.
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SHAHABAD STONE CONTRACTORS
to H. E. H. The NIZAMS, GOVT. and other estates in H. E. H.'s DOMINIONS.

Depots :-
SHAHABAD-Deccan
Wadi Junction
Chitapur N. G. S. Ry

Offices :—
Ganesh Khind Road, Poona
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele: Add. SHAHABADI, Bombay
Telephone No. 4231.

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows
(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two pairs Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.
(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Re. 2 each.
(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Re. 5 per set
(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Re 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers ! This resolution is open to you by—These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-0-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us ?
IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.
Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders
Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments Cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.
Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.
PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.
Please write for price list
Royal Laundry Co.
15, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

A CLEAR, BRIGHT, NON-GREASY LIQUID.
PROMOTES GROWTH OF HAIR.
Invigorates the glands and acts as a tonic to the hair roots. Prevents hair splitting or falling out. Dandruff and Scurf disappear after a few applications of "KOKO" simply sprinkled on the Hair, then gently rubbed in a downward direction and thoroughly brushed.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.
You can obtain "KOKO" at any Chemist or Stores.

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March :—
"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."
N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.
"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,
ORIENT HOTEL.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9-30 to 11-0 a.m.
Other days by appointment only.

The world is NOT dim!
Good glasses prove this
WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you
AT
Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Branches in the East :
CAIRO
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Head Office : 47, New Oxford St., LONDON.

"ALADDIN,"
The Wonderful Lamp.
500 C.P. 1000 C.P

Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption
The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp
FOR
Municipalities, Clubs, and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements
Sole Agents in India,
S. Bannister & Co. Ld.
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE
50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY
Telephone 2800.
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MARTIN'S
ALOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medowe Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A thoroughly experienced DESPATCH and FILING CLERK for a European Firm. State experience, and salary expected to Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 321

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as assistant in a Solicitors' firm of long standing. Please apply Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 332

WANTED—One Licenced CHAUFFER for a new Taxi Car on Commission, Guarantee required. Please apply M. J. ESSABHAI THAVER, Khoja Moholla. 345

WANTED.—Experienced UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICULATES. Apply to the SECRETARY—The Anjumane-Islam Madressah, Jetpur (Kathiawad). 384

WANTED—One able and experienced ENGINEER and one SPINNING MASTER. See MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 327

WANTED—A competent CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 278

TELEGRAPHISTS, SUB-ASSTT. SURGEONS, VETERINARY ASSISTANTS, COMPETENT SHIPPING CLERK with knowledge of typing. TIME-KEEPERS. Apply SHAW WALLACE & CO., Wallace Street. 378

WANTED.—By party having reliable information, who understands tezimandi, trawani and badla business, financial gentlemen for cotton business. Forward weekly opinions every Sunday. Apply Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 369

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—ENGINEER and CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and Secretary for upcountry Cotton Mill. Apply personally between 3 to 5 p.m., to L. K. Jani, Apollo Street Lipton Building Second Floor, Bombay 381

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mines Dispensary in Panch Mahals. Commencing salary Rs. 35 with free quarters, firewood and water. Annual increment Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 50 and possibility of further promotion if abilities very good. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED—Five competent IRONERS, one POLISHER with thorough knowledge of glazing machine and one SUPERVISOR, capable of taking charge of a large washing department of a first class Steam Laundry. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 424 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 368

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart, young up-to-date and well experienced CHRISTIAN or HINDOO CUTTER. Must be able to speak English. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 60 to 100 per month. Preference will be given to one who will be able to bring down his own tailors and machinemen. Apply personally to Mr. R. J. KASBEKER, Ambewadi, F. Block, 2nd Floor, Girgaon, Bombay. 330

WANTED—A qualified SURVEYOR, having a good knowledge of English to hold temporary post for about two years in the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records. Salary Rs. 70 plus Rs. 10 p.m. as Conveyance Allowance. Apply with testimonials, stating age and previous expeience to the SUPERINTENDENT 19, Bank Street Fort. 235

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

WANTED—Two vertical BOILERS, 20 H.P., ready delivery. Apply with particulars to DIVEKAR MANILAL & CO., 53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombbay. 365

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Capital of Rs. 5,000 for lucretive running business on interest. Please apply Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bomoay Chronicle." 363

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Under POLITICALLY MINDED INDIAN Businessman or Mill-owner WITH LIBERAL VIEWS, responsible POST, by capable graduate, well-experienced in accounts, correspondence, management, etc. Expert typist, specialised Indian Economies. Starting salary expected Rs. 200, Please write to Box No. 430, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

CHINA CLAY—"Hytra Brand." 20 Tons. Apply GILMAN & CO., Bomoay. 364

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder, 7-seater car—1919 model. Delivery 8th May. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., Secretariat, Bombay 297

A FEW Brand New five-seater FORD TOURING CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 346

FOR SALE.—ORDINARY and DEFERRED SHARES of the British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpur. What offers? Apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Dubash Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, Prince Building. No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 279

READY New 20 b. H. Super Deisel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, Marelli Electric fans, cart weighing scales, Cameron Pumps, Stewarts' Cotton Presses, Hill's Boilers shortly expected Drewet Chowna, Church Street. 165

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO zenith carburettor, New light seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres Reasonable Price. Trial to bonafide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 217

THE FAMOUS MANGOES. SALEM MANGOES. SALEM MANGOES.—To-day's rates of each hundred mangoes. Royavel Rs. 3 to 5; Pairi Rs. 10 to 15; Haffoos Rs. 20 to 30. Packing Re 1 and Railway freight. Separate orders will not be accepted for less than fifty mangoes of a sort, advance of fifty per cent. must be sent with orders. Apply T. MURARJI, SALEM (S. India). 180

ONA FIDE SALE, worth visiting on SUNDAY the 25th instant at 9 a.m and 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) same day at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill opposite the Cliffe rich garden and rare artistic specially selected household furniture etc. of A. Stephanos, Esq. of Messrs. Ralli Bros., to be sold by CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 337

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street, Govalia Talao. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj guli, Bombay 2. 284

TO LET—A BUNGALOW, Elphinstone Hall with four bed-rooms at Mahableshwar, central position for hot season. Apply TULSIDAS MAWJIBHAI, 160, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 329

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar "OCTAGON", with 3 bedrooms. Apply N. D. DAJI, c/o Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks. Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

ANY LINES DYES.

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment from GERMANY.
ROHDEMINE B. EXTRA CONC.,
BRILIANTS DIAMOND GREEN,
MEGENTTA CRYSTALS, ETC.,
of well-known factories.
Inquire or write to
JETHABHAI PRAGJI,
Issaji Street, Bombay No. 3.
310

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. CHANDULAL MANEKLAL SHROFF has ceased to have any connection whatsoever with the undersigned firm, who will not be responsible for any transactions done by him on behalf of or in the name of the said Company.

N. N. VOHRA & Co.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920. 355

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of S. and T. (Embn.), Bombay, has 7,520 lbs. groundnuts and 16 maunds of crushed Locust to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in "C" Section, Grain Depot, Mazagon., and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on the 26th instant, stating the quantity of each they wish to purchase and the rates they are prepared to pay per 100 lbs.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for A. D. S. & T. (Embn.), Bombay.
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay.
376

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an ASSISTANT to the Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 75—7½—150 per month. The Officer will be in charge of the Conservancy Department of the Municipality. He must be able to control labour, must be active and young. None but experienced men need apply to the undersigned, before the 10th May, 1920.

K. P. PARANJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
19th April, 1920. 375

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5027 in respect of 20 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Jamshedjee Rustomjee Bhesania has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
372

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 2073 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Chhotalal Dayalal Mehta has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
371

NOTICE.

CERTAIN suggestions have been made to the Municipal Corporation in connection with the improvement of the milk supply of Bombay. In order to ascertain the views of those interested in the milk trade, the Municipal Commissioner invites all members of the trade who may care to do so to meet himself and the Executive Health Officer on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal Hall, when the outlines of the Scheme proposed will be explained and criticisms and suggestions invited.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th April, 1920. 361

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from Friday, the 23rd April, 1920, and until further notice a through Bogie First and Second class carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

		H.	M.
Dehra Dun	Dep.	13	0
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	12	0
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	17	0
Dehra Dun	Arr.	10	45

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 322

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

NOVOCAIN
NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Solo Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Procpeetus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

THE Bharat Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . RS. 50,00,000

divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the above shares 4,000 shares are to be issued as fully paid up.

11,000 Shares have been already applied for and will be allotted in full and the balance remaing is 5,000 Shares only.

The Subscription is payable as follows:—
Rs. 50/-Per Share on Application.
Rs. 50/- Per Share on Allotment.
Further calls of Rs. 50/- each intervals of two months.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Fort, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LALJI NARANJI, ESQ., J.P., Merchant and Agent, The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

RAGHAVJI KHIMJI, ESQ., Partner in the Agents' firm of Jam Mfg., Co., Ltd., and Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS, ESQ., Partner in the Agents' firm of Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Fort, Tamba Kamta, Bombay.

JAITHABHOY MULJI, ESQ., Partner of Jaitha Mulji & Co., Cloth Merchants, Mulji Jaitha Market, Bombay.

SORABJI LIMJIBHOY PANDAY, J.P., Superintending Salesman of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd. Fort, Forbes Building Bombay.

NARANDAS PURSHOTAM, ESQ., Merchant and Partner of Messrs. Cawasji Framji & Co., Mulji Jaitha Market, Bombay.

HARIDAS PURSHOTAM, ESQ., Merchant and Partner of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji, Cloth Merchants, Mulji Jaitha Market, Vithalwady, Bombay.

KARSONDAS MANMOHANDAS, ESQ., Merchant, 397 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DHUNJI PURSHOTAM, ESQ., Merchant, and Partner of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co., Mulji Jaitha Market. Vithalvady, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

AUDITORS.

J. K. PARULKER, ESQ., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Rombay

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. PUROSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

The objects of the Company are set out in the Memorandum of Association. The Company will purchase from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co. the Mill, Gins, and Press at Hubli purchased by them from the Hubli Mills, Ltd., as a going concern as from the 1st February 1920 the date when they took possession of the said Mill the said Mill be considered to be working on account of this company.

The land is about 61 acres and the Mill contains 26,512 Ring Spindles and 500 looms and a ginning factory containing 29 gins and a Press factory all in sound working order. There is also a building for the purposes of the Mill which can be fitted up with Mill machinery as early as convenient. Hubli is a town in Dharwar District on the Madras and Southern Maharata Railway in the centre of the Compta Cotton growing District producing good Stapled Cotton. There is a good demand for this Mill's Yarn and Cloth locally and the Mill output can be easily taken up locally for good prices the mill having a good name for quality. The plant is up-to-date.

The Company will have to allot to Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co., 4,000 shares of Rs. 250 each as fully paid up and a sum of 20 lacs in cash as the price for the purchase of the mills from them and all sums they may have paid for stock, book debts etc are to be paid by this Company.

The Company will have to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., appointing them Agents for the period of 40 years and thereafter until they resign on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 per month and a commission of 10% on nett profits but when the dividend paid is 6% or more a commission of 12 % will be paid to the Agents on the nett profits. The Minimum commission payable to the Agents is Rs. 30,000/- every year.

The Preliminary expenses will amount to about Rs. 15,000/- The remuneration of the Directors will be Rs. 50/- per meeting attended. Each Director will have to hold 20 shares for qualification. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may allot is 50% of the Capital.

Two Members of the Agents firm viz. Messrs. Jaithabhoy Moolji and Haridas Purshotam are ex-Officio Directors.

It is proposed to pay Rs. 2/- per share as brokerage for shares of the Company subscribed.

The following Directors viz. Messrs.

HARIDAS PURSHOTAM,
DHUNJI PURSHOTAM,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAM,
MAGANLAL PURBHUDAS,
RAGHAVJI KHIMJI AND JAITHABHOY MOOLJI,

are members of the Firm of Managing Agents Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co.

The following Agreements will be entered into by the Company:—

(a) An agreement with Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., for the purchase from them of the Mill premises on the terms set out in the agreement annexed to the articles.

(b) An agreement with the firm of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., appointing them Agents of the Company on the term mentioned in the agreement annexed to the articles.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreements can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, at any time during business hours and subscribers shall be deemed to have notice of the contents thereof.

Application for shares should be made on the form enclosed and forwarded to the Company's Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay with the deposit stated therein which will be returned in full when no allotment is made.

Forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

Dated this 15th April, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO
THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS,
C.I.E., M.B.E.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,

We the undersigned have the honour to request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at an early date in order to decide what steps shall be taken to welcome HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales to Bombay in a manner worthy of the City and to raise a Public Subscription for the purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Currimbhoy Ebrahim	D. E. Wacha
Stanley Reed	A. M. Kajiji
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	Gokuldas K. Parekh
R. Aitken	Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy
Narottam Morarji	Lallubhai Samaldas Fazulbhoy J. Lalljee
Manmohandas Ramji	E. R. Khairaz
Ishwardas Lakhmidas	Sorabji E. Warden
Madhavji D. Morarji	Hormusji C. Dinshaw
Merwanji M. Cama	F. E. Dinshaw
A. Greville Bullocks	Kisondas T. Mangaldas
J. F. Karaka	Roostamji N. Kooka
S. N. Pochkhanawalla	Killachand Devchand
Ramdas Narandas	Kikabhai Premchand
Devidas Narandas	Tricumdas Gordhandas
Mulraj Khatau	P. N. Masani
Mulji B. Barbhaya	Gurmukhrai Sukhanand
Moolji Lukhmidas	Manilal Gokalbhai
Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Veerchand	

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 21st April, 1920. 387

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SOONABAI BHRAMJI POCHKHANAVALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dukharwady Lane, Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 (ninety-two) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3504 and Street No. 11/13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jaggonnath Shunkershett, on or towards the West by the property of F. Lopes, on or towards the North by the Oart of Jaggonnath Shunkershett and on or towards the South by the said Dukerwady and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased. The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received until the 30th day of April, 1920 at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date. The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Owner.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHARUX NARSINGDAS, otherwise known as NARSINGDAS MAHABUX, late of Dundlode, in Jaipur, Marwady Hindu, a Broker ..... Deceased

JADAV, widow of the said deceased, at present temporary residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of April, 1920.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISIDORE FURTADO D'SOUZA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client together with his right title and interest in the adjoining plot known as plot No. 12 belonging to the Improvement Trust.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintainance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11 Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chowpatty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing the admeasurement 1937 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85 New No. 11314 and A/11314 Old Survey No. 3 C and D and new survey No. 2/7302 and A/7302 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the West by Government land, on or towards the North by the said Chowpatty Road and on or towards the South by a public road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2576 (1) and 2576 (9) and Street Nos. 80-82 and 82A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors and his tenants.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Purchasers Attorneys.

Dated this 21st of April 1920. 373

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs SHAMSHUDIN PATHAN and ABDUR RAHIM PATHAN, Trustees, under an Indenture of Wakf bearing date 7th day of April 1904, and made between Haji Mia Pathan of the one part and Haji Mia Pathan and Ors of the other part have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and all persons having claims upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undrsigned in writing at their Office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the day hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as Null and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras redeemed land, situate at or near the Hanuman Road in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 572 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Municipality under E Ward No. 4131 (1), Street No. 292 and bearing Collector's New No. 2B/14913 and New Survey No. 3A/3499 and bounded, on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Narayan Khote, on or towards the South by the land of Muncherji Hormasji Davar, on or towards the East by the Haines Road and on or towards the West by the land of Rustom Ardeshir and Byram Ardeshir.

Dated this 14th day of April 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

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SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS
FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING
ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION
This is a very important scientific discovery by well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.
KAPADIA BROTHERS
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
357, Abdulrahman Street, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 1007.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GIN KING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT BALLARD ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 15th May 1920, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. —, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three acres and twenty-five gunthas and registered under Revision Survey No. 1293 and assessed at Rupees 10-14-0 for non-agricultural purposes together with a well and the bungalow outhouses and factory etc., standing thereon, situate in the District of (Zilla) Satara, Registration Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon Village (Kasba) Bhilavadi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land bearing No. 1304, on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 369 being the same as the property secondly described on or towards the North by the land bearing Survey No. 369 formerly belonging to Jogs and now to Mahmad Saheb and on or towards the South by public road leading to Bhilavadi and beyond that (land bearing Survey No. 368).

SECONDLY All that piece or parcel of New land containing by admeasurement seven acres and twenty gunthas and registered under Revision Survey No. 369 and assessed at Rs. 7 together with a well standing thereon and situated in the District of (Zilla) Satara Registration Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon village (Kasba) Bhilavadi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land bearing Revision Survey No. 1293 hereinbefore first described on or towards the West by the land bearing No. 370 on or towards the North by the portion of land in Revision Survey No. 369 formerly belonging to Jogs and now to Mahmad Saheb, on or towards the South by the public road leading to Bhilavadi and beyond that by land bearing Survey No. 371 and 368.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings, thereon, containing by admeasurement about ten acres forming part of a large piece of land registered under Revision Survey No. 366 situate at Kushbe Bhilavadi Tukdi Satara Pot Tukdi Tasgaon and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a piece of land belonging to Babaji Teli, on or towards the South by a public road from Tasgaon to Bhilavadi on or towards the West by a cotton factory and a portion of the land belonging to Babaji Dogri Pavar and on or towards the North by the land belonging to one Jaychand Hemchand Guiar together with a pucca built well in the compound of the said land.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.

1 gin engine by Fairbank Brearley Shiphieg Cross compound 12" x 2" x 24" rev. P M 110 Nominal H P 37 grooved flywheel automatic expansion Gear to H P Cylinder and simple slide, to low pressure cylinder with feed pump and box frame. 1 Press engine by Rice and Co., Box frame long stroke twine cylinder with 12 hydraulic low and high pressure pumps with a flywheel H P 30. 1 Half Press Jamasji Maneckji's with a central 11" diameter. 1 Finisher four coluns Jamasji's, y Lancashire Boiler by Penman and Co. of Glasgow of working pressure of 140 lbs. per " 30' x 6" N H P 41 Boiler No. 2526. 1 Steam donkey pump of Westminster Steam Pump Co. Marine Type. Cylinder diam 9". 1 Kappas opener (locally made). 23 Platt Bros' D. R. Gins complete without rollers beltings bare shafts.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

2 pieces built bungalows, godowns, sheds workmen's quarters, store rooms etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 16th May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner Bai Gulbai widow and Executrix of the late Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, namely the estate of Syed Asadullah Kazrani and Syed Mahomed Husein, Kazrani the following property.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the several messuages and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Somerset" House situate at Cumballa Hill without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 19,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property under Collector's Old No. 337, Collector's New No. 2159, Old Survey No. 81 and new Survey No. 10/7131 and the messuages and buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3515 (1) and (3 and 3A) Street No. 1 Warden Road, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North by other property belonging to the Vendor and known as "Somerset Annexe" partly by the property formerly vested in the Executors of the will of Budrudin Tyabji but now belonging to Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji Barrister-at-Law the principal buildings standing on which are known as "Somerset Lodge" and partly by a portion of the roadway thirdly hereinafter described beyond which is the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property hereinafter. Secondly described on or towards the South by the property of Narotam Morarji Goculdas and partly by the property of the late Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani and partly by the property known as Bomonji Petit Parsi General Hospital on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and partly by the property of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas on or towards the West partly by the property formerly vested in the Executors of the late Budrudin Tyabji but now belonging to Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji the principal building standing whereon are known as Somerset Lodge partly by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and partly by the property known as the Bomonji Petit Parsi General Hospital.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure used as a roadway together with a well thereon situate at Cumballa Hill without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,248 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old No. 52, New No. B/455, Old Survey No. 81, and New Survey No. 7131 and 7133 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. Street Nos. 33-35 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by the property of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Sir Jugmohandas Vuljiwandas and recently purchased by Huseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji and another partly by the property first described on or towards the East partly by the property of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property thirdly described and on or towards the West partly by the Warden Road partly by the property formerly of Sir Jugmohandas Vuljiwandas but now of Huseinbhoy A. Lalji and another and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vuljiwandas.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure used as a portion of a roadway situate at Cumballa Hill without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 548 Square yards or thereabouts registered along with other property in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's Old No. 337 Collector's New No. 2169, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 10/7131 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes along with other property under D. Ward No. 3515 (1) 3515 (2) 3517 (2) and Street No. 1, 1A, and and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the other portion of the roadway, being the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South partly by the property first described and partly by the property formerly vested in the Executors of the late Budrudin Tyabji but now in the widow of the late Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji I.C.S., on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. on or towards the West partly by the property first described and partly by the property secondly described.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, Apply to Messrs. Payn and Co., Solicitors, for the vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 559 BAGS METHEE SHEEDS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 49 of Messrs. Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co., at Dana Bunder, Kalyan Street, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the auction sale of 7th April 1920, Sha Umedchand Kashiram of Moodi Bazar.

359 bags Mehthee seeds.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES FANCY VAYALS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha R. L. and on account and at the risk of Syed Abul Cassum Yazadi.

2 packages fancy vayals 27 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES POPLINS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of A. J. Laljee Esqr., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahmed Ibrahim Bros. Rangoonwala.

G. T.—2752 Bombay.—14 cases Poplins.
or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET, KALBADEVI.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of the mortgagee Bai Tarabai wife of Lalas Maganlal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ramdas Maganlal and Navi Bai alias Maneabai, widow of Maganlal Choonilal, by virtue of the power of sale conferred on the mortgagee under a deed of mortgage dated the 8th day of January 1919, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece and parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector of Land Revenues under C No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Cavel Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji on or towards the north by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds and papers relating to the property can be had of Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., at their offices at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a Very Big Plot of Land at Vile Parle at 3 Minutes' Way from the Station.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable big plot of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Kroti vacant land or ground together with all trees and plants standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 10,641 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 147, Pot No 14-26 and portion of 27, Survey No. 148, Pot Nos. 6-10 Survey No. 271 and Falni No. 8/2 and bearing Entries Nos. 2212/13, 2229, 3491 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by B. B. and C. I. Rly, on or towards the West by the properties belonging to Duran Pawloo Doming Saje, Aloe Dume Saje, and Pardoo Bawtia Miskit and beyond it by a public road, on or towards the North by the properties belonging to Phillip Pedroo Bawtia Sujav Sumar Miskit Inamdar and Khushaldas Purshotam and partly by a passage leading to a public road and on or towards the South by the property of Phillip Pedroo Saje and beyond it by tank.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Khandvala and Co., at their offices at Medows Street, Fort or the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY RICH GARDEN CONSISTING OF FERNS, ADIANIUMS, LICKALA, GARANDIS, PALMS, CISSUPUS, BEGONIAS AND A VERY LARGE SELECTED QUANTITY OF WELL-SELECTED PLANTS, ETC, ETC. THE PROPERTY OF A. STEPHANOS, ESQ., OF MESSRS. RALLI BROS.,

On SUNDAY, the 25th April 1920, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar, opposite the Cliffe, the following:—

A very rich garden consisting of Ferns, Adianiums, Lickala, Garandis palms, Cissupus, Begonias, Kenilia, Sanderium Abylopacnium, Lindeni and a large quantity of well-selected plants, gardens tools, etc.

The property of A. Stephanos Esq., of Messrs Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

N. B.—We draw the particular attentions of the owners of the bungalows for this garden.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, ELECTROPLATE WARE, SILVER, WARE, SWEET-TONED BABY'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO BY S. ROSE & CO., Etc., the property of A. Stephanos, Esqr., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 25th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ridge Road Malabar Hill opposite the "Cliffe" valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter mirrored sideboard, chesterfield drawing room suite, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, writing and dressing tables dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, sweet toned baby's Semi-grand piano by S. Rose & Co., leather arm chairs lady's chairs, carpet, matting electric plate ware silver ware, ice-chest, very rich glassware and dinner service etc., etc.,

The property of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N.B.:— We draw the particular attention of the intending purchasers for the above furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES FINE STEEPLE ARVI (KHURGAM) COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 24th April, 1920, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

86 bales Fine Steeple Arvi (Khurgam) Cotton as under:—

46 bales Arvi Khurgam cotton.
40 bales quantity of Arvi Khurgam loose cotton.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
BESSIE LOVE
The winsome Star in
Carolyn of The Corners
A delightful story with demure, dainty Bessie Love as Carolyn, a wistful, gentle an optimistic little soul, whose cheerful philosophy and yearning for affection, transform the lines of older characters and shows a love problem that had been dead-locked almost before she was born.
PATHE REVIEW
The Enchanted Crystal of the Screen.
PATHE GAZETTE
Lastest & Best Film News.
Sillysally at the Zoo. Comic Cartoon
Time :—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m. daily. Saturdays & Sundays Matinee at 5 p. m. Extra show on Sundays 3-30 p. m.
Imperial
Always a Good Show.
Commencing Saturday 24th April
"The Black Secret"
A Serial of a Thousand Sensations featuring Pearl White, the Serial Queen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
GRAND OPERA SEASON
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT'S OPERA "PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
22nd.—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
23rd.—DEMON.
24th. IL TROVATORE.
25th.—PEARL FISHERS.
26th.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—RIGOLETTO.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—MIGNON.
MATINEE 24TH AT 5 P.M. "RIGOLETTO" OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.
NOTE.
SPECIAL MOTORS.
At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd. will place 30 of their newly arrived care to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made in the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.
SPECIAL TRAMS.
At the close of all shows during the season.
TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.
Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.
Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.
BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)
NOTE—Owing to unforeseen circumstances "Demon" will be played on the 23rd inst. instead of 'Barber of Seville" which will be played on the 29th inst.
Patrons who have booked their seat for 23rd can either attend "Demon" or ask for Refund; They can also rebook their seats for "Barber of Seville."
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
THURS. & FRIDAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"When a Woman Strikes"
A Western Melodrama with punch in every scene.
The Western Dance-hall, the stage-coach driver, the gambling scenes and the Western Bad man pitted against the real man—these so typical of Western life as it was lived in the days of '49.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"THE NEW CLOWN"
THE STORY OF A MISTAKE.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
Showing this Week
Tractors at Work.
MODERN METHODS OF PLOUGHING
AND HARROWING FOR INDIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"Margarita Fischer"

When Margarita Fischer has an unlimited wardrobe and a part of the pertest of pert flappers, who steals her sister's lovers', lures the false Count to destruction, and elopes with Billy, the nice boy next door, who shares her adventures, we know we are sure of sympathy and laughter from our patrons morning, noon, or night—they must laugh. The irrepressible Margarita is really excellent in this comedy drama.

"Molly, Go Get'Em"

which depicts the delightfully unconventional adventures of an indiscreet sister who is "misunderstood."

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Charlie Chaplin"

IN THE

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.

And 4th & 5th Episodes of

"THE IRON TEST."

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 4th & 5th Episodes

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

9-30 at 9-30

THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY

30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30

DIRECT FROM THE PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES

New Songs—new Dresses—new Dances

THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT

From the Palladium Theatre, London

(By arrangement with Lew Lake Esq,

Also Friday April 23rd and Saturday April 24th

MATINEE, SUNDAY, APRIL 25TH

"JERRY & Co."

London's Most Successful Revue.

PLANS at ROSE & Co.,

up-to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre.

NO CINEMA AT 6-30 TO-DAY.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, (Bombay) are genuinely happy to announce to their Patrons to-day that they are screening yet another standard top-notch Society Drama that has made a commotion in London, Paris, Sydney and New York, wden it was first produced in 1882.

"The Silver King"

is the greatest Melodrama of the Modern Stage, and its film version—5 reels—6,000 feet—is out-an-out the greatest Silent Picture that is bound to create.

A PROFOUND IMPRESSION

on you. Come—undoubtably it is The Picture of 1920—adapted from the greatest Stage Story of the last half-century and on a scale that is unprecedented even by Famous Players.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

The charming Screen-Play has been making a grand impression on the Picture-Loving Public. Our Popular Pieture Mahal is buzzing, evening after evening, with enthusiam and animation.

"THE SILVER RING" as a PICTURE DRAMA, makes an epoch in the History of the Silent Art It is an intense Drama, with Romance, Thrills and Pathos. The plot is unique—nothing like it has ever yet been seen upon the screen. It is portrayed by an all Star Cast, Come ! This is a Film no one dare miss.

"The Silver King"

(5 reels—6,000 feet).

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 pm (S.T)

Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re 1; First class 12 Annas; Upper Class 8 Annas; Second Class 6 Annas; Third class 2 Annas

Cinema Majestic

Has the pleasure of Presenting

THIS WEEK

A great Indian Masterpiece

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	30
" " Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	28.18
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	36.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	41.95
July	39.75
Oct.	36.85
New Orleans 9 a.m. May	40.50
Oct.	36.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool. April 20th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	..
May	25.34
June	..
July	25.06
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	24.02
Nov.	..
Dec.	23.23
Jan.	23.09
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool. April 19th: To-day's price.
April	25.62
May	25.59
June	25.47
July	25.31
Aug.	25.11
Sept.	24.72
Oct.	24.30
Nov.	23.90
Dec.	23.50
Jan.	23.35
Feb.	23.15
Mar.	22.95

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, April 20th:

Months	To-day's price.
May	25.02—07
July.	24.82+50
Oct.	23.78+48
Jan.	22.89+56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 19th:

M G. Bengal Good	14.32
" " Fully Good	15 00
" Fine	15.56
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.85
" " " Fully Good	19.60
" " " Fine	20.10
" Broach Good	22.35
" " Fully Good	22.60
" Fine	23.35
" Scinde Good	14.50
" " " Fully Good	15.25
" " " Fine	15.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 16th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York May	42.25
" " July	39.75
" " Oct.	38.60
Spot Cotton at New York	43.25
" " Orleans	41.75
Futures at New Orleans May	41.25
" Oct.	36.85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.86.25
Silver Commercial Bars	117½

New York. April 20th.

Futures at New York May	41.65 No change.
" " July	39.6v+12
" " Oct.	36.48+17

MONEY MARKETS.

London. April 19th:

Rentes 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	68 1/2
" 2 months hence	65 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Speculative buying.	Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 1/4
Consols 2½%	45 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	57 1/4
Government Securities 3%	47 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris; France	64.00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£70
Hongkong Bank	£127
National Bank	£56½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 19th:

Funding Loan 4 %	£88½
Victory Loan 4 %	£76
5 % New	£95 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 19th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	84
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	86

SEEDS.

apeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Quoted	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£37
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-May Hull Paid Closed Easy	£44
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid Nett	£38
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Quiet	£15½
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Antwerp Sellers	£40

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£102½
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	67

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	84
Do. do. July Value	86
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	85/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	86
Tone :—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/2½
Plantation Flat Latex Crepe April Paid	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 21.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 486 for Fully Good Broach July-August and declined to Rs. 484. After touching Rs. 483 the price gradually improved to Rs. 486½, which was the rate at 3 p.m. April May then being Rs. 488 1/2. Business was about equally divided between July-August and April-May. Shortly after the July August price improved to Rs. 488, and April-May to Rs. 490, the bazaar closing at these rates. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 487½ for July-August advanced to Rs. 488, and closed at Rs. 481½.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach April-May	483½
Fully Good M. G. Broach July-Aug.	481½
Fully Good M.G. Bengal May	284
" July	279
Fine Oomras May	352
" July	361

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 21st APRIL 1920.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal May	272
Fully Good M.G. Bengal July	285
Fully Good M.G. Broach April-May	488
Fine M.G. Oomras May	358
" " " July	367

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	305	285	265	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	305	295	285	..
M G. Oomras No. 3.	435	385	360	..	..
Central P. No. 1	465	440	395	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	440	420	385	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	535	515	500	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th April 1920.

Cotton	17,528 Bales.
Wheat	12,045 Cwts.
Linseed	6 183 "
Rape etc	6,478 "
Gingellyseed	54 "
Poppyseed	186 "
Groundnuts	1,228 "
Castorseed	342 "
Rice	28,254 "
Myrabollams	3760 "
Cottonseed	4,836 "
Mc avrassed	Nil
Gram	2,891 "
Jowar	636 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,052 "
Bastree	340 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 21st 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	80 0 0	8 6 0
" " Cawapore 70-80	88 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Benga	69 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 14 0	12 6 0
" " Cawapore	11 12 0	12 5 0
" Yellow Cawapore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 14 0	15 6 0
" Thin	14 0 0	14 12 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	19 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	90 0 0	14 4 0
Mowrasseed	6 4 0	6 12 0
Barley	53 0 0	..
Castorseed	52 0 0	11 0 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 13 0	
Linseed May	15 0 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 21st:

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 3 9
Shapurji No. 10½	1 3 3
Ourimbhoy No. 12½	1 5 3
Shapurji No. 6½	0 12 3
Japan No. 40/1	3 6 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 3 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 2 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21st 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 3 5/4
Doc. Acceptances 8m/s	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	66¾
American Dollars	223
Hongkong "	206½
Shanghai "	287½
Japan	165
Singapore	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 21.

Bar Gold ready ..... Rc. 24-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London, 2/3⅜
Credit 3 Msd/s. 2/4, 5/8.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 695.
Credit 3 Msd/s, Frcs. 790.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 105½.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate 3.95 dols.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs. 63.70.
London Silver Spot D. 68½.
London Silver forward D. 66.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3 1/2 per cent. Paper, 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short-dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated, 99.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 10th April 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,66,66,666
Reserve Fund		1 14 00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,65,28,642	
" Deposits at Branches	1,36,78,275	
		3,02,07,917
Other Deposits		24,42,87,311
Post Bills		15,475
Sundries		43,53,500
	Rs.	36 92,23,634

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,14,37,100
Other authorised Securities	17,38,220
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	3,50,15,968
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	12,48,84,818
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,93,66,219
Dead Stock	17,28,628
Stamps	15,448
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	5,22,453
Sundries	4,11,119
Cash	7,41,86,632
Rs.	36,92,23,634

MILL-STORES.

The Quotations are as follows:—
Heads, Rs. 1-9-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-3-0 to 0-4-0.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 70/75.
Slubbings, Rs. 55.
Rowings, Rs. 35
Warpers, Rs. 55/60.
Warpers 5" x 3 1/2", Rs. 45/55.
Var Ring Rabbeth, Rs. 12-8-0.
En. Ring Rabbeth, Rs. 15/16.
En. Conical Pirie 5" Rs. 14.
Va. Conical Perie Rs. 11.
Weft Piru 5 3/8" Rs. 8.
Jap. Shuttles 13½" Rs. 7.
Wilson Shuttles 13 1/2" Rs. 18-00.
Jap. Shuttles 14 1/2" Rs. 20.
Eng. Shuttles 14 1/2" Rs. 25/30.

Bleaching powder continues good in demand and the stock available from market is limited. The prices vary between Rs. 40 to 50 per cent., Sodium Sulphide has been dear and scarce, and the prices have gone up materially. Zinc Chloride has the usual dullness.

Among starches, Farma K, and O, T. are very dull the price being nearly Rs. 14 to 15 per cwt. Sago in sympathy with other starches is also poor in demand, the quotation being about Rs. 13 to 14; Maize Starch is quoted at nearly Rs. 22 to 23.

Free importation of Australian Mutton Tallow has commenced, and a number of local mils have substituted English tallow instead of country tallow. The quotations from home for pure mutton tallow are nearly £110 to 115 per ton C. I. E. The ready quotations are naerly Rs. 50 to 52 per cwt.

The Quotations for other Chemicals are almost the same.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The market for jute shares was fairly steady, to-day there being fair inquiry for Fort Williams and Anglo-India. There was a fair enquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were in demand and the number of cotton shares changed hands otherwise there was no special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Cpal Barakoni 12/8; Bhalgora 3/8 small lot; Caledonian 10/0; Deoli 50; New Kessupara 20/8; Sendra 31/0; Tumaribad 13/4.

Jute—Anglo-India 227; Belvedere 575; Budge Budge 650; Caledonian 665; Century 14/4; Craig 4/4 prem; Dalhousie 600; Empire 54; Fort William 300; Gourepore 1,500; Howrah 31/8 small lot; Hooghly 150; Hukumchand 1 prem; Kamarhatty 365; Kamarhatta 715; Kelvin 1150 small lot; Lansdowne 312; Naihati 750; Northbrook 26 small lot; Reliance 110; Reliance 30/8; Standard 754; Union 1,000 small lot; Waverley 10/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous—Alpha General Insurance 6 prem; Acme Oil 5/12; Assam Saw Mills 10/12; Automatic Tools 3/4; Bank of Bengal 1750; Bengal Luxmi Cotton 330; Bengal Paper 30; British India Corporation 15/8; British India Tobacco 11; Burmah Finance 12/2; Cossipore Cotton Ginning 31; Central Provinces Cement 13; Hume Pipe 16/12; Keshoram Cotton 24; Kumardhubi Engineering 32/12; Madans Theatre 17/8; Mohini Mills 8 prem; Marshall Sons (new) 11/4 and (old) 13; New Savan Sugar 12/4; Peaces Shipway 9/8; Ryam Sugar 30/12; Russa Engineering 305; Somastipore Sugar 15; Tata Industrial Bank 45 prem; Standard Flour 3/8 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots at Rs. 59/8. War bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent 1925 at 99/10 and 1928 at 100/10 per cent.

FRAMJI PETIT MILLS CO.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held on Tuesday, at the registered office of the company, Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Petit presided. The following is the directors' report for the year ended 31st December, 1919:—During the period under report, the company has made a total profit of Rs. 10,26,364-15-5; add—balance at credit, as per last account dated 31st December, 1918, Rs. 42,852-15-9; total Rs. 10,07,987-15-2. From this amount your directors have paid an ad.interim dividend for six months ended 30th June, 1919, at Rs. 150 on 1,250 shares, Rs. 1,87,500; balance Rs. 8,80,397-15-2. Out of this amount the directors have set aside to:—Machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 2,50,000; building depreciation fund, Rs. 50,000; reserve fund, Rs. 1,45,000; equalization of dividend fund, Rs. 1,00,000; remuneration fund, Rs. 15,000; Rs. 5,60,000; leaving an available balance of Rs. 3,20,397-15-2. Out of the balance the directors request you to sanction the declaration of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 250 per share, which on 1,250 shares will absorb, Rs. 3,12,500; leaving a balance of Rs. 7,897-15-2, to be carried forward to the next year's account.

Two of your directors Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The directors' report was adopted. Subsequently an extraordinary general meeting was held at which the resolution, already circulated, was passed.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS CO.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Tuesday, at the registered office of the company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Petit presided.

The following is the directors' report:—The profit and loss account for nine months ended 31st December, 1919 show the following result:—Profit made by the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 25,07,337-2-22; profit made by the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 6,87,437-1-46; profit made by the Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 10,21,642-3-36. Add—credit balance for 3 months ended 31st March, 1919, Rs. 1,81,265-0-95; total Rs. 47,58,282-3-99. Deduct—amount of ad.interim dividend declared on 3,669½ shares at Rs. 200 per share and paid on 22nd September, 1919, Rs. 7,21,900; balance Rs. 40,36,382-3-99. From this amount, the directors have set aside as under to:—Machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 20,00,000; building depreciation fund Rs. 7,00,000; equalization of dividend fund, Rs. 2,00,000; remuneration fund, Rs. 25,000; Rs. 29,25,000; leaving an available balance of Rs. 11,11,382-3-99. Out of which they propose to declare with your sanction, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 300 per share, which on the 3,669½ shares of the company would absorb, Rs. 10,82,850; leaving a balance of Rs. 28,482-3-99; to be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

Two of the directors Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Esq., and Dady N. Dady, Esq., retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report was adopted.

Subsequently an extraordinary general meeting was held and a resolution similar to that passed at the Framjee Petit Mills meeting was adopted.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 21st April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kofuku Maru	Kobe	30/4	O S Kaisha
B Kenkon Maru No 3	Kobe	23-4	N Y Kaisha
C/R Varzin	N F	..	Graham & Co
D/E Risaldar	..	..	Graham & Co
F Warturm	Karachi	24 4	K N & Co
F Warturm	Liverpool	29-4	W A & G & Co
G Lunka	Cannanore	N F	B E C & Co
H Netravati	..	..	K N & Co
L/N Syria	N F	K F	M & Co
M Shinkai Maru	N F	15/17 4	J M & Co
O Nizam	N F	N F	T M'S Co
Q Kaipan	N F	N F	S Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Gouriand	N F	..	K N & Co
Mahanadi	..	29-4	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aria	2 Months	21-3	T M & Co
Dutalwa	4 days	9-4	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Angier	Antwerp	23-4	W A & G & Co
2/ 3 Saigon Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
3 Eamora	P Gulf	2 4	.. Co
5 Albert Cavaletto	Italy	17-4	M I & Co
6 Ferrara	Abadan	N F	S M & Co
9 Shinyo Maru	Kobe	30-4	N Y Kaisha
14 Zapaul	N F	N F	H S Shuttleary Co
15 Vendro	Calcutta	..	A I & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karoa	Zanzibar	22-4	M M & Co
N S Parvati	N F	17-4	R E C & Co
4 Chakrata	..	N F	M M & Co
5 Colaba	Antwerp	24-4	M H & Co
8 C/o Naples	Calcutta	..	W A G & Co
14 Itola	Japan	24-4	F M & Co
14 Gharinda	Japan	26-4	M M & Co
O/S 14 Anwald	..	..	D R I M
15 J End H T Kandy	Suez	20-4	W & A G & Co
16 Huntspill	..	..	W H G & Co
16 A T Wks	Southampton	1-5	M M & Co
17 Polladen	Busra	..	D R I M
17 Nankin	N F	N F	M M & Co

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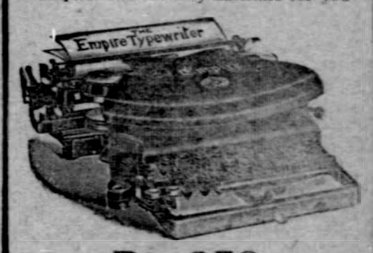

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.800 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0
Dew Point	75.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.756 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.8 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	90.3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.3 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,NNW.
Movement of Wind	141 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in
Wed.	21	m 0 21	28 6	21	m 6 29	13 7
		1 11a	29 10		7 7a	17 3
Thu.	22	m 1 5	28 1	22	m 7 11	13 11
		1 58a	29 4		7 56a	17 11
Fri	23	m 1 52	27 4	23	m 7 57	14 10
		2 48a	28 7		8 50a	18 8
Sat.	24	m 2 44	26 4	24	m 8 49	16 1
		3 43a	27 7		10 4a	19 4
Sun.	25	m 3 48	25 4	25	m 9 50	17 6
		4 59a	26 9		11 42a	19 6
Mon.	26	m 5 6	24 8	26	m 11 19	18 7
		6 4a	26 2			
Tues.	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 6	19 0
		7 22a	26 0		0 54a	19 1

April 21 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h. 18m Sunset 6h 57m.
" 22 (Thursday) " 6h. 17m " 6h. 57m.
" 23 (Friday) " 6h.16m " 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Saturday) " 6h.16m. " 6h. 58m
" 25 (Sunday) " 6h. 15m. " 6h. 58m.
" 26 (Monday) " 6h. 14m. " 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Tuesday) " 6h. 14m " 6h. 59m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d.	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is benow normal at most stations. Temperature is in excess at Ambala, but is in defect in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the western districts and are clear elsewhere. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in Sind; night temperature is in excess at Ajmere but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat, but is below it at Surat and Veraval. Night temperature is in excess at Neemuch, but is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in excess in the southeastern districts, but is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded except at Bombay where the sky is clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is below the average at Hyderabad and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms have occurred in the east Punjab and feeble thunderstorms on the Malabar coast and on the west coast of Ceylon, but the only rainfall reported is 0.15in. at Colombo. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday is 109deg F. at Deesa. The western disturbance in the north is passing away eastwards.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th April 1920.

The new western disturbance has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir. Rain also occurred nearly generally in the Konkan and locally in Assam, Malabar and southeast Madras, with a few falls in Bengal, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are: Cherrapunji two inches; Dibrugarh a half; Dhubri, Dras one; Skardu Mysore, a half; Ootacamand one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st APL. 1920.

STATIONS:	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs:	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th) ..	96.4	77.6	61	..	9.91	—0.75
Jask	90.6	73.0	78	..	6.97	+2.93
Muskat	95.8	82.4	74	..	0.82	—8.08
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.8	69.8	37	..	1.98	+0.26
Rawalpindi ..	85.7	59.0	22	..	8.63	—1.44
Lahore	98.1	68.6	38	..	3.33	—0.46
Hissar	103.0	68.7	28	..	1.76	—0.41
Ambala	101.3	64.0	23	..	4.39	—1.34
Delhi	99.1	75.0	23	..	2.32	—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	105.7	73.9	23	..	2.10	+0.14
Manipuri ..	106.9	69.2	33	..	1.68	—1.07
Jhansi	107.6	75.2	28	..	0.94	—0.97
Cawnpore ..	105.6	71.5	42	..	1.46	—0.82
Allahabad ..	107.1	71.6	31	..	1.04	—1.34
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	108.7	68.8	21	..	0.78	—0.45
Karachi	92.7	77.6	84	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	98.6	69.8	20	..	2.64	+1.20
Jaipur	102.6	68.2	18	..	2.71	+1.06
Kotah	105.8	75.8	14	..	2.02	+0.60
Mount Abu ..	88.2	74.4	17	..	0.78	—0.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	105.6	71.1	56	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	84.8	78.0	85	..	1.07	+0.24
Veraval	84.3	74.3	84	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	105.8	73.4	63	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para .	105.8	74.0	40	..	3.68	+3.11
Surat	99.8	74.7	74	..	4.06	+3.69
Ahmedabad ..	110.9	75.1	45	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	110.3	70.8	44	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	103.1	66.8	12	..	3.31	+2.42
Indore	103.3	68.9	26	..	5.03	+3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	100.9	75.7	33	..	1.32	—1.78
Saugor	103.2	74.9	11	..	0.69	—1.70
Hoshangabad ..	105.1	71.6	27	..	3.68	+1.71
Khandwa	107.5	78.9	24	..	6.64	+5.80
Akola	105.0	75.8	28	..	1.74	—0.45
Amnoti	101.8	73.7	27	..	3.14	+0.91
Nagpur	100.7	72.8	37	..	2.09	—0.98
Chanda	93.8	72.2	39	..	2.53	—0.88
Raipur	94.8	73.6	64	..	1.95	—0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.3	80.4	79	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.5	78.7	61	..	0.73	—0.32
Karmugoa	92.5	73.6	82	..	4.51	+2.86
Karwar	91.3	74.4	87	..	3.73	+1.47
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.6	71.7	41	..	1.82	+0.70
Ahmednagar ..	97.0	67.0	40	..	4.91	+3.15
Poona	97.0	70.9	46	..	2.98	+1.40
Sholapur	98.3	72.8	28	..	2.79	+0.81
Bijapur	95.8	74.1	47	..	2.49	+0.53
Belgaum	93.7	64.7	75	0.01	3.81	+0.50
Aurangabad ..	100.7	69.9	30	..	3.15	+1.39
Nizamabad (Indr)	84.4	63.8	49	..	2.10	—0.20
Hyderabad ..	92.8	67.9	63	..	10.03	+7.19
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.6	77.2	74	..	9.21	+4.98
Calicut	88.0	74.5	92	..	22.11	+13.23
Cochin	87.5	77.1	71	..	21.27	+11.02
Colombo	89.2	75.1	75	0.15	33.85	—0.35
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.2	78.2	74	..	13.48	+6.70
Bellary	99.0	74.0	48	..	6.31	+3.26
Cuddapah	100.0	70.1	59	..	9.68	+4.29
Madras	92.7	77.3	76	..	27.00	+5.75
Bangalore	84.3	67.9	78	..	7.80	+2.98
Coimbatore ..	87.3	71.1	76	..	8.48	+1.49
Trichinopoly ..	91.7	75.0	85	..	24.35	+14.46
Negapatam ..	87.7	76.7	75	..	54.67	+13.88

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st April, 1920 was 30.006 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-49 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT.

TWO RAMPUREES SENTENCED.

For assaulting a public servant while discharging his duties, two Rampuries, Hyderkhan Subhalli and Sozadalli Ramzanalli, were yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the Second Presidency Magistrate.

It appears that in consequence of certain information that a few persons were dealing in opium without a license at Bapty Road, Chief Excise Inspector Victor E. Xavier, on the 17th instant made an attempt to arrest them. He was not in his uniform. Some men were found purchasing opium. When he and his men tried to arrest the sellers about six or seven men including the accused began to belabour Mr. Xavier and his peons. The accused were arrested on the spot while the others made good their escape.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty but they were convicted on the evidence.

In this case Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao conducted the prosecution while Mr. Vesanewalla pleader, defended the accused.

ALLEGED RENT PROFITEERING.

CHARGE AGAINST LANDLORD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. G. E. Khairaz, the Rent-Inspector charged Keshavji Devakaran a landlord with extorting rent in excess of what was fixed by the Controller of Rents, from the tenants occupying his premises situated at Parel.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, with Messrs Kotewal and Aptekar, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

One Manilal Nemchand, stated that he was occupying a shop in the accused's premises. He was paying Rs. 85 as rent every month. On the first day of his occupation of the shop he had to pay Rs. 170 as deposit money and Rs. 85 as the first month's rent. The landlord himself recovered the rent. He did not pass any bill for the amount he took on the first day saying he would send it later on. Some days after the accused gave him a bill for Rs. 27-8-0 instead of Rs. 255 and this put him athinking. On enquiry he came to know that the rent for the same shop had been fixed at Rs. 22 by the Controller and so the accused passed such a false bill. He referred the matter to the Controller who advised him to demand from the accused a bill for the amount he received. But as the accused declined to do so he stopped paying rent. He made all payments in presence of other tenants. Further hearing of the case has been postponed.

THEFT FROM MINT.

Vishnoo Balkrishna, a Hindu, working as a Shroff in His Majesty's Mint at Bombay, was yesterday charged before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court by Deputy Inspector Ferguson with the theft of 32 partly made rupees, belonging to the Mint, found on his person, while he was searched by the doorkeeper of the Mint on Sunday evening when he (the accused) was coming out.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to suffer six weeks' hard labour.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his judgment in the case in which J. A. Dixon, an Inspector in the Bombay Brach of the Army and Navy Stores Ltd., stood charged with receiving stolen property, namely a bottle of foreign liquor.

The detailed circumstances under which the offence was committed and how another employee of the stores, named Rodrigues was charged with and convicted and sentenced for the theft of three bottles of liquor, were already reported in these columns.

In spite of Dixon's plea of not-guilty, his Worship convicted him on the evidence but taking into consideration that he had been in the lock-up for eighteen days, sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu boy, Ramsing Dadaji who was knocked down by a motor car belonging to Mr. Hansraj Goculdas while going from Null Bazar to Chowpatty on Saturday afternoon. The deceased, with another boy, was begging on the road and was only four years' old. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and died there.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Zionist Association has been formed with the following objects:—

1. To help the world-wide movement of Zionism by, (a) Spreading the knowledge of Zionism among the Jewish people and establishing a Jewish reading-room and library. Giving lectures on the subject. (c) Monetary or other ways.

2. To develop the Jewish character and Judaism by conducting educational classes in the Jewish language, history and literature.

3. To provide for the intellectual development of the Jewish people.

4. To promote their general welfare and bring them into closer union.

All intending members should apply for membership application forms to the honorary secretary from whom any further information can be obtained. Letters should be addressed to the honorary secretary, the Bombay Zionist Association, 20 Sassoon Building, Byculla, Bombay.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

Compared with the previous week, the total mortality (870) showed an increase of 23 deaths; the death-rate registered was 46.18. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 30 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 363 against 40 and 369 respectively, in the preceding week. 5 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 1 from War Hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 17 deaths were amongst children under one year of age. Deducting 30 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 840 giving the death-rate of 44.57.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,561 and the death-rate 82.87; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 962 and the death-rate 51.07.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox registered 52 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 16 deaths.

Plague registered 23 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 22 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 304 against 322 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 342 the average of the week during 1915-19.

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'PHONE 1656. BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

A JOURNALIST'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Rustom N. Vatchaghandy ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Abdulla bin Mohsin ..... Defendant.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

The plaintiff, who is the editor and proprietor of the "Sanj Vartaman", had filed this suit against the defendant for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,290 being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him owing to the negligent and rash driving of the chauffeur of Taxi Car No. 5945, owned by the defendant. The circumstances under which the damage occurred are fully set out in the judgment reported below.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dharadhar represented the defendant who denied negligence on the part of his own chauffeur, pleaded contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff's coachman, and counterclaimed for damages done to his car as a result of the collision alleged to have been brought about by the negligence of the plaintiff's coachman.

His Honour decreeing the claim delivered the following judgment:

JUDGMENT.

Defendant owns the taxi which collided with the plaintiff's carriage. The collision was a very severe and sad one. The coachman was thrown out of his seat, the horse so badly injured in the chest and forelegs by the violence of the impact that it had to be shot to be put out of pain. The accident happened at 8 p.m. on 26th August last, just near the Marine Lines Station steps on the Queen's Road. Plaintiff was driving home in a closed brougham from the Fort towards Charney Road, and was on his proper side. Defendant's taxi car was proceeding in the reverse direction and was admittedly on its wrong side. Defendant has, therefore, to justify his having swerved from the proper side. His chauffeur tried to justify it on the ground of his having to do so in order to save a boy who was in the act of crossing the road and was just in the middle of the track of his car.

CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hunter of the National Bank, who was a passenger in the car, corroborates the chauffeur's statement and therefore there is no reason to hold that the excuse has been invented. Plaintiff's witness Davar however deposes that he saw no such boy, but that the chauffeur was trying to overtake a car in front of him and in so doing left his proper side, and went over to the opposite one, and thus collided with the plaintiff's carriage. Mr. Hunter is not prepared to say whether there was no such car in front and I also find it difficult to disbelieve plaintiff's witness who was standing on the road near the scene of the accident and is an independent witness.

DRIVING ON WRONG SIDE.

Though driving on the wrong side is in itself no evidence of negligence as, e.g., it can be justified on principles of humanity, if it be done to save human or animal life, still, when such conduct results in an accident, the party on the wrong side has to show that by ordinary care he could not have avoided the consequences of his being on the wrong side. If he cannot do so, then he is the author of his own wrong. If notwithstanding the exercise of ordinary care, the accident was inevitable then he would not perhaps be liable. If the coachman of the plaintiff had contributed to the accident either by rash driving or even by an error of judgment then too the defendant would not be liable. Although defendant's chauffeur deposes to the fact that the coachman was driving fast and says that, if he had pulled up his horse, the accident would have been averted, I am not prepared to credit his story. The horse was a quiet animal and I am satisfied that it was being driven at an ordinary speed. On the other hand, I find that the taxi was going fast, and that if the chauffeur had done his best by either applying the emergency brake or slowing down, he could at least have minimised the severity of the shock if not entirely prevented the accident. He admits he did not apply the brake, but swerved round. He justifies his conduct by saying that it was open to him to do either. Between the station premises and the taxi there was not sufficient space for the carriage to pass through and hence I can find no fault with the plaintiff's coachman.

CLAIM DECREED.

My opinion is that the accident was a preventible one if defendant's driver had exercised proper care. He did not and defendant must therefore compensate plaintiff. I award Rs. 700, the price of the horse, Rs. 140 for repairs to the carriage, and Rs. 160 for other miscellaneous expenses, including plaintiff's carriage hire due to the brougham not being at his disposal during the time it was being repaired. The cross-suit, which is a mere counterblast, will be dismissed and a decree passed for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 and costs.

HOW THEY BOOM ESTATE VALUES.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Bapuji Sorabji Patel

vs.

Mahomed Nur Mahomed.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

The defendant and several other tenants were sought to be ejected from the premises situated at Sheik Memon Street and commonly known as the Victoria Cloth Market on the ground that the same were required by the plaintiff reasonably and *bona fide* for the erection of buildings after demolishing the existing structures. The defendants claimed protection under the Rent Act.

Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared with Mr. K. B. Sethna for the plaintiff and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendants.

In opening the case, Mr. Blunt stated that the plaintiff had filed a suit in the High Court against one of the tenants and an ejectment order had already been passed against him by Mr. Justice Kajiji who had found that the premises were required by the plaintiff for developing his property. That was a test suit and the present defendants ought to be held bound by the decision.

His Honour: How can they be found by a decision to which they were not parties?

Mr. Blunt: The issue here is the same as that in the High Court suit which was decided in our favour.

His Honour: The High Court judgment was not a judgment in rem and it is competent to me to come to a different conclusion on the evidence adduced before me. The suit must proceed.

After hearing the evidence in the case his Honour delivered the following judgmnt:—

JUDGMENT.

The premises known as the Victoria Cloth Market from which defendant is sought to be ejected, were purchased in August, 1918, by the present plaintiff for rupees six lakhs and odds from Mr. Soorajmal, attorney, and his wife who had purchased them for rupees three lakhs and odd. Plaintiff has sold them for rupees ten lakhs and odd to Mr. Darabshaw Dubash and an agreement for sale has been signed. It is said that Mr. Dubash intends to part with the premises to Mr. Anandji Nanji for Rs. 14 lakhs, but Mr. Blunt who appears for the plaintiff, states that Mr. Dubash does not wish to do so.

The ground on which defendant is sought to be ejected is that plaintiff *bona fide* and reasonably requires the premises for erecting buildings, or, as it is put in the parlance obtaining at present in suits between landlord and tenant, "developing" the property.

THE PREMISES DESCRIBED.

There are 75 to 80 tenants on the premises following various occupations. There are Goanese tailors, retail hosiery merchants, tea and eating house keepers, while in the extreme rear there are some godowns and a block consisting of ill-kept basket privies. Many of the tenants work and sleep in their shops, which are no better than ill-ventilated houses. The shops are not pucca built structures and are about 50 years old. There is no plinth. The two undrained passages or lanes partially roofed, are the only means of ventilating and lighting the shops fronting them on each side and they are dark and blind. In this respect though the Victoria Cloth Market is not much better than the Moolji Jetha or Mangaldas Market, it is strange that the Municipality took no steps to ameliorate the state of the structures for all these years. Even now they take some action because the plaintiff, in order to fortify his case, wished them to report on its existing sanitary state and, of course, got a report in his favour. The condition of the premises I find, on the whole, to be so wretched that if the plaintiff wanted to replace them by an up-to-date sanitary structure, I would not be prepared to say that he did not reasonably want to erect buildings on the site in suit. He proposes to replace the present premises by bigger and better ventilated and lighted shops and thus add to the amenities of his tenants' life. The pulling down of the structures would cause some inconvenience to the present tenants, but it would be only temporary, because the present shops would not disappear; they would be replaced by others.

I may mention that nearly one half of the tenants have vacated and others have promised to vacate and there is a decree of the High Court against one tenant ordering him to vacate.

REASONABLE BUT NOT *BONA FIDE*.

But under the circumstances mentioned in the first part of this judgment, I am not prepared to say that the present plaintiff wants the premises *bona fide* for the erection of buildings. Technically he is still the landlord, but under his agreement of sale he is on his way to cease to be one and when Mr. Dubash takes up this property, he may or may not desire to build. Mr. Blunt tells me from his place at the Bar that plaintiff and Dubash are at present at issue on the question of giving vacant possession, plaintiff asserts he is not bound to do so.

Defendant says otherwise. Plaintiff would, of course, wait for the settlement of this question before proceeding to build. Supposing Dubash takes up the premises as they are and does not wish to pull them down and re-build what is the good of asking the tenant and the others to vacate? Accordingly I dismiss the suit, but leave it open to plaintiff to file a fresh suit in case his negotiations with Dubash fall through and he then finds himself in earnest to rebuild the structure. Plaintiff will not be concluded or estopped by this judgment from filing a fresh suit when proper circumstances arise. Suit dismissed with costs.

THE KALLIANPUR SCHOOL—AN APPEAL.

The manager of the Kallianpur Hindu Higher Elementary School, Kallianpur, South Canara District, writes to us:—

On behalf of the Managing Committee of this school, I beg to address, through your columns, an appeal to the public for their help to this institution. It was started in 1907 by a band of young men with the object of giving secular and religious instruction to Hindu boys and girls. In the early stages the chief sources of income of the school were "mushti fund" collections, donations made on marriage and other occasions and contributions from sympathisers among the public. At present the school, which is a recognised complete Higher Elementary School teaching up to the Vernacular VIII Standard, is getting a Government grant of Rs. 700 annually, but the cost of maintenance is such that a deficit of about Rs. 500 has to be met annually. Among the noticeable features of the school are (1) the scout troop, (2) a mutual aid society, including a debating section, a co-operative credit association and a boys' court of arbitration, (3) open air trips, (4) agricultural and industrial classes, and (5) Bhajana and Sanatan Dharma classes. It is under contemplation to add the following classes also:—(1) carpentry and rattan work and (2) weaving and dyeing. The strength of the school is at present 167, of whom 21 are girls and 91 are taught free and supplied with books also. Non-Hindus are also admitted in the school. The school is in need of funds for both building and establishment purposes. It is intended to raise the school to the status of a High School as soon as funds permit. An influential committee has been formed in Bombay to raise funds for the school. The Managing Committee of the school has deputed Mr. T. Madhav Pai to collect funds in Bombay and contributions may be sent to him at his address, No 6, Top Floor, Bilimoria's New Building, Gamdevi, Bombay.

GOAN SEAMEN.

A general meeting of Goan seamen was held in the Government Shipping Office on Monday the 19th instant, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the interests of the Saloon Crew at the forthcoming conference of the International Labour Conference at Genoa. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. P. E. Carrie, the shipping master. Mr. Augustus M. Mazerello, the president of the Asiatic Seamen's Union was, on a division of votes elected delegate by a majority of 142 votes.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.

MONDAY, April 26.

The Mail Steamer Rasagar with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

Domestic Occurance.

REQUIEM MASS.

PREYRA—"In blessed memory of our dearly loved, Mrs. ROSE ANGELA (ANGIE) PREYRA, who passed into her rest on 23rd March 1920. The months—mind Requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar on Friday, the 23rd April 1920, at 7-30 a.m. Relations and friends kindly accept this intimation." 334

LOPES—At Matharpacady, John, the youngest, son of the late John Mariano Lopes. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock.

COLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A session of the Colaba District Conference will be held on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of May at Uran.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Foreign administration of Poland notifies the suspension of private Telegraph Service with foreign countries from the seventeenth to the twenty-sixth instant both dates inclusive.

Telegrams are now accepted for Hungary at the same rates as for Europe and at senders' risk.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Annaji Haumantrao Mayanna of Poona (age 19), had gone into Christianity about six months ago. He has now returned to Hinduism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Sunday, the 18th instant in the presence of members and friends.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

143 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay on Tuesday as against 227 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 7 attacks and 5 deaths from plague, 5 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 3 attacks and 3 deaths from influenza and Pneumonia.

BIRTH OF GUJRATI.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Lekhak Mandal (Parsee Writers' Association), Mr. S. S. Mehta, will deliver this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a public lecture on "The Birth of the Gujarati Language" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road.

JALLIANWALLA BAUG MEMORIAL FUND

Collection work for the Jallianwala Baug Memorial Fund is stopped at Bombay from to day. Those who desire to pay are requested to see or write to Mr. Trikamdas Dwarkadas at Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES LTD.

A Correspondent writes:—

I understand that Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Mr. Hajee Essa Hajee Oosman Poonawala have joined the Agency firm of Messrs. Peerbhoy Kochhar & Co. of the above Company. The new members of the Agency Firm have left for Europe to arrange about machineries &c. for the Company. In the meantime, the Directors of the above Company have in their last meeting sanctioned a scheme for the working of the Tanneries at Dharavi, Bombay, placed free of rent at the disposal of the Company by Mr. Haji Essa Haji Oosman Poonawala for the manufacture of leather and leather goods, boots and shoes such as Trunks, Bays Harnesses, Saddles &c. by manual labour pending the arrival of machineries. The Registered Office of the above Company is situated at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MURTIZAPUR TALUK CONFERENCE.

A correspondent writes:—It has been desided to hold the first session of "Murtizapur taluqha parishad" on the 13th May at Karanja on the C. P. railway.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaperde accepted its presidentship. A large and reception committee has been formed with Mr. S. L. Hahihandekar as chairman. All preparations are proceeding rapidly. Hindus and Mahomedans are working hand in hand.

ANNIVERSARY OF UTKAL SEVA SAMITI.

The second anniversary of the Utkal Seva Samiti was celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahba of the Servants of India Society, in the Seva Samiti Hall at Cuttack, in the afternoon of the 15th instant.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, Finance Department, Simla:—

"The Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce protest emphatically against continuance of sale of the Reverse Councils as this action besides injuriously affecting the value of export trade commodities has caused acute stringency in the money market where now as a consequence a serious financial crisis is threatening. Hence my Chamber implores immediate abandonment of sale of Reverse Councils.—Secretary Marwari Chamber of Commerce."

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold to-day, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 4 17-32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 4 19-32d. per rupee.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 20th instant was 395¼.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (4) BEAT Y. M. C. A PROCTER BRANCH (2).

The meeting between these two teams in the second preliminary round of the above tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, was by no means productive of any classy display of hockey, but a fairly interesting encounter ended in a victory for the team of the premier Bombay Club by the margin of two goals, the scores being four goals to two. There were a few changes in the Bombay Gymkhana team, the inclusion of Roebottom in particular as centre-half being substantial nucleus in the Gymkhana defence, while the Y. M. C. A. had put the identical eleven that had stopped the buzzing of the Bandra Bees. Although the Y. M. C. A. forwards indulged in pretty passing bouts and outmanoeuvred their opponents by tricky dodges, but their defence was as hopeless as their shooting was erratic They fumbled most miserably in front of the Gymkhana goal. The Gymkhana team lasted better and made ample amends for their disconcerted forward play by vigorous and determined rushes. The Gymkhana defence was more brainy than the opposing trio, Roebottom being very judicious while Captain Mathews was very hard-working and both kept their forwards well on the go. Clarke, Pendar and Mcdonell attempted to combine at time, but Bertwhistle, the left-winger of the Gymkhana team, was a hard sprinter and wanted a lot of walking and stopping too. He made many openings by brilliant centre-passes, but, the inside men were just a bit too late to make most of the openings made to them.

The opening operations saw the "young men" attacking and within 3 minutes from the start the Y. M. C. A. put in a shot through Hankins, which was disallowed on the score of "sticks." The Gymkhana forwards then retaliated but could not be egective in their attempts. Play thereafter grew very desultory, until a determined rush by the Gymkhana ended in Clarke scoring the first goal for the Gymkhana team, within the following three minutes, the "young Men," stung by the reserve retdiated and a pretty passing bout ended in Hankins scoring for them thus drawing level.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... One goal.
Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch) One goal.

Some determined rushes characterised the operations thereafter and both the defence had to work hard to stave off repeated onslaughts. At this stage Ireland, the Gymkhana custodian, doffed his leg-guards and went to play in place of Captain Mathews putting king in charge of the goal, and Captain Mathews going in the forward line. Both teams attacked in turn but the Y. M. C. A. were more methodical in their attack and indulged in short passing which gave the Gymkhana defence many anxious moments. Hankins missed a fine chance at this period by shooting wide of the mark. Soon after the teams changed sides with the scores.—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... One goal.
Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) One goal.

After ends had been changed, Ireland came back to his original position between the sticks. The opening operations after the re-start were decidedly in favour of the youngsters and for full ten minutes the Gymkhana defence had to be on the alert keeping at bay, the go-ahead Y.M. C. A. forwards. After about 10 minutes' play in the second period, the Y. M. C. A. scored their second goal. But as the game wore on, the Y. M. C. A. boys fell off with the result that the Gymkhana front string romped round their defence in vigorous style. The pressure was very well sustained and Pendar soon after scored the second goal for the Bombay Gymkhana, thus equalising.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... Two goals.
Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch) Two goals.

Thereafter the Y. M. C. A. team were kept mainly on the defensive, their spasmodic efforts being effectively neutralised by Roebottom and Captain Mathews. Soon after the whistle sounded "Full time" the scores being two goals each.

An extra period of ten minutes, five minutes each way, was then decided upon. At this stage, the visitors looked completely off colour and Pendar for the Gymkhana team scored a goal in each of these five minutes periods and the game ended with the final scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... Four goals.
Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) ... Two goals.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Ireland; Rev. McCormick and Morris; Capt. Mathews, Roebottom and King; Wilshaw, Pendar, Clarke, McDowell and Bertwhistle.

Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch):—Grostal; Gabriel and Wilshaw; Hicks, Twiss and Sutton; Gale, Hankins, Coucaccio; Wolley and Dultrie.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and S. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

B. E. S. (Old Boys) v. Customs.

HOCKEY AT CALCUTTA.

THE BEIGHTON TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

In the Beighton Tournament to-day of the three matches played the Greer v. St. Xaviers, last year's holders, proved most interesting. The game was played on the Calcutta ground and ended in a draw of one goal all. Extra time was allowed without any further score. The match was played at great speed Both sets of forwards combined well. The Greers were first to score. The equaliser came in the second half.

Playing on the Dalhousie ground the Eastern Bengal Railway beat Kanchraparah by two goals to one, the winning goal coming in during the first half of extra time. The goalkeeper of the losing side offered sturdy defence and on several occasions stopped shots that looked certainties.

After a poor game Mymensingh succeeded in lowering the colours of the City by 2 goals to nil. The game was played on the Ranger's ground.

RESULTS OF BEIGHTON TOURNAMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20

Altogether four matches were decided this evening in the Beighton Hockey Tournament. The replayed tie between the Greer and the St. Xavier's proved the chief attraction. Afer a spirited game in which the ball was kept travelling up and down all through the St. Xaviers won by one goal to nil. The only goal was scored by Alexander about ten minutes from the start. Of the day's play the better side won. The other three games proved very poor. The Rangers beat the town by eight goals to nil. Customs beat Howrah Police by six goals to one and E. I. R. (Lillooah) beat the Muhammadan Sporting Club by three goals to nil.

COVERED COURTS LAWN TENNIS.

The cabled results of the Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships show that all have been taken by visitors. These championships are played on the wooden courts at Queens Club, West Kensington. Last year, P. M. Dawson beat the Australian hurrican player G. L. Patterson in the final in three straight sets 8—6, 6—3, 6—2 and then beat the holder who was M. J. G. Ritchie 6—2, 6—3, 8—6. This year France has come to the fore again and beat Dawson. Mrs. Lambert Chambers was last year's champion beating the holder Miss E. D. Holman, but the Californian lady beat Mrs. Craddock this year and presumably Mrs. Lambert Chambers did not defend her title. Mrs. Craddock played last year and got into the final this year.

The Doubles went to R. Lycett and R. W. Heath last year who in the challenge round beat P. M. Dawson and T. M. Marrogordato by three sets to one. This year Lycett (Australia— and Gobert (France) won the final by 3 sets to 2. R. W. Heath went back to Australia.

The Mixed Doubles Championship is retained by last year's winners who then beat E. Gwynne Evans and Miss E. D. Holman, 6—1, 6—3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRES' RUGBY WIN.

Time was when Yorkshire carried all before them in the matter of the County Rugby Championship for they won seven times out of the first eight years of the institution of the Championship, Lancashire winning on the other occasion. Kent, Devon and Durham were then prominent and Cornwall carried off the honours in 1907—8. Gloucestershire's first success was in 1909-10 and after two successes by Devon, Gloucestershire again won in 1912-13. In the year of the war, the Midland Counties beat Durham in the final at Leicester by 22 points to 5.

Yorkshire would appear to have come into their own again. The championship is divided into two sections—Northern and Southern, but for the sake of convenience the Southern Division is divided into two groups—south-eastern and south-western and the winners between the two Southern groups play the Northern champion.

In additions to the past winners mentioned above Northumberland was successful in 1907-8. The last winners have been:—

1909-10 Gloucestershire.
1910-11 Devonshire.
1911-12 Devonshire.
1912-13 Gloucestershire.
1913-14 Midland Counties.
1919-20 Gloucestershire.

THE DAVIS CUP DRAW.

For the first time in the history of the Davis Cup which was first played for in 1900, Holland has entered. In 1900 only the United States and British Isles competed and it was not till 1904 that France and Belgium were included. Austria appeared in 1905 as did Australasia. In 1913, there were the United States, Australasia, British Isles, South Africa, Canada, Germany, France and Belgium and the following year, the same contestants except South Africa. After the period of inactivity British Isles, Australasia, Belgium, France and South Africa were the entrants and Australasia won the Cup again a few months back at Sydney.

One would not be surprised to see a team of Indian Lawn Tennis players participate in the Davis Cup competition before long. It is high time that they took a more prominent part in the best class of sport. There have been Indian representative cricketers and a University golfer who was an Indian. Who are the best Indian Lawn Tennis exponents.

BRITAIN TO INDIA.

£10,000 AERIAL COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The "Pioneer" writes:—The beginning of the next month will see the opening of a new competitive flight to India, a prize of £10,000 being offered by the "Daily Express" for a flight from Great Britain to India and back. The regulations governing the flight have just been published by the Royal Aero Club. The prize will be awarded to the entrant, who first succeeds in carrying by air a cargo of 1,200 lbs. from Great Britain to India and Back.

CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Ltd., Madras, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia.—Full rate 29 hours.
India to Australia.—Deferred 37 hours.
Australia to India.—Full rate 23 hours.
Australia to India.—Deferred 23 hours.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

"LA BOHEME."

Whatever success Mr. Proebrajensky, the tall tenor of the Russian Grand Opera Company had achieved at the Royal Opera House up to Tuesday night, was increased by his finished presentation of Rudolph, a poet in "La Boheme", when the whole opera of Puccini was received in overwhelming fashion by another large audience. Mr. proebrajensky sang most ably and with a depth of feeling which appealed to all. There was a realism in his acting also which has been, more or less, missing in his previous presentments.

"La Boheme" has a human touch about it of a very fascinating character and there was a soupcon of the life that is lived by artists, poets and musicians in that artistic locality known as the Quatier Latin, in Paris, on the other side of the Seine. Not so long ago the writer was above to get an insight into the truly Bohemian life which is loved by building musicians where, often with very little money, they live their life for their student art, and some of the life is not at all desirable. The poet, painter, philosopher and musician introduced to us in "La Boheme", played respectively by Mr. Proebrajensky (Rudolph), Mr. Chrijianovsky (Marcel), Mr. Magsky (Colline) and Mr. Gorlenko (Shannar) with Miss Guisiera (Musetta—a grisette) and Miss Sasonzora (Nimi—a maker of embroidery) provided an interpretation of this delightful grand opera.

Mimi, (Miss Sasonzora) who lives on the floor about the four Bohemians having run out of matches, calls on the bachelors for a light and a love affair springs up between her and Rudolph and in detailing his occupation to Mimi, the poet sings the lovely air known as the "Narrative." In return, Mimi, with much artistry, sings the story of her life, and a duet in which both confess to love, precedes the promise on the part of Mimi to visit a *cafe* with Rudolph and his three friends. This is a bright scene and Musetta (Miss Ginsiera) materialises to sing a haunting waltz melody which was easily recognised by those who have been accustomed to visit good class concerts. From the scene of gaiety we are taken to the City Gates of Paris on a cold, bleak, shivering morning. In the meantime Mimi and Rudolph have separated, but here they meet and the old love flame is kindled. Mimi is very ill. The music in this third act is as decriptive of a winter's day as a painting could be, to him who has the soul for music and Mimi in telling the story of her sad experiences sings with pathetic effect an air which proved to be extremely popular. Musetta quarrels with Marcel and after having seen the tenderness in Mimi and Rudolph just before, the quarrelling duet of Musetta and Marcel stands out in much contrast. One of the features of the third act is a quartett by Mimi. Rudolph, Musetta and Marcel.

Both Marcel and Rudolph are without their lovers and the two men are found disconsolate in their old garret again and each tries to conceal the fact that he is longing to see his sweetheart again. There is nothing in the garret, but the other two Bohemians arrive with frugal fare and much merriment ensues which dancing and singing comes to a sudden end as Musetta enters to say that Mimi has come to die. With nothing to give Mimi, Rudolph is in a sad plight until (Mr. Magsky) the philosopher sings about pawning his pet overcoat to provide some nourishment and delicacies for the sick girl. On Colline's return, the poor wasted Mimi expires and a powerful scene in which Mr. proebrajensky rises to the occasion concludes the opera. Tremendous and prolonged applause greeted the principals who were "called" in no half-hearted fashion.

To-night (Thursday) will be staged "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" to be followed by "The Demon" on Friday. "The Demon" takes the place of "The Barber of Seville" only for the reason that by changing the dates Miss Kasanskia will be excused singing several operas in succession.

RIGOLETTO THE FIFTH OPERA.

PERFORMED AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Russian Grand Opera Company played Rigoletto on Monday night and an exceedingly good all round performance it was. Mr. Vasilieff, the conductor, started the overture just at 9-30, the intervals between the acts were not so long as they have been and the performance was terminated at midnight or thereabouts.

Rigoletto is the second Verdi grand opera which the visitors have produced "Aida" being the previous work of the same composer. Only Miss Buraskaya and Mr. B. Voinoff took part in both and neither had a big part in Rigoletto but Miss Buraskaya's "Maddaleni" was most distinctive. Mr. Chernenco who played the Prince of Mantua had been heard as "Faust."

The grand opera is adapted from Victor Hugo's drama "LeRoi S'amuse" and the opening is a room in the palace of the King where the courtiers and their ladies are dancing. The Russian Ballet provided an artistic dance. Rigoletto, the humpbacked jester of the prince makes fun of the courtiers who take offence, especially Count Monterone whose daughter had been seduced by the Prince and the Count curses Rigoletto. "Amongst the fair throng is the prominent musical feature of the first act but in the second, where the prince woos the daughter of Rigoletto there are several outstanding numbers. Rigoletto has sworn to be avenged of the curse and is assisted by Sparafucile in that work. The duet bass and baritone "The old man cursed me" is sung by Messrs. Voinoff and Gorlenko and upon Rigoletto visiting his daughter Gilda, who is kept in seclusion, Miss Sasanzova and Mr. Gorlanko burst into duet "My Father, when I see thee." The prince visits Gilda and they sing "My heart calls. I love him." The prince is incognito. Hostile courtiers have looked upon this secluded woman as the jester's mistress and Gilda is abducted. There is a beautiful solo by Gilda in this second act where the unusually high notes of Miss Sasanzova are rung out with the clearness of a tenor bob. She was accorded a great reception. Rigoletto learns of his daughter's abduction and smarting under the knowledge that he had been cursed. In a magnificent baritone voice Mr. Gorlanko informs the courtiers, who are making sport of Rigoletto "Yes, my daughter." The prince finds Gilda and before the finale Gilda confesses that she has been seduced by the prince. Mr. Gorslenko presents a masterly portrayal of a wrathful father who vows vengeance against his father. The whispering concerted effort of the courtiers, when making sport of Rigoletto was one of the many gems of the opera.

The fourth act finds Sparafucile ready to murder the prince, place him in a sack and hand the corpse to Rogoletto, for payment. The prince is discovered by Regoletto and Gilda making love to Maddalena, the labour prince, who is Mr. Cherneco delightfully singing "Oh how deceitful are, women's hearts". Gilda wants her father to give up his project of having the prince killed and when she hears that Sparafucile will kill anybody else for his sister's—Maddalenis—sake, Gilda offers herself. There is magnificent harmony in a masterly quartet, while a storm is raging. Eventually a corpse in a sack is put through a hole in the wall for Rigoletto to throw into the river when the jester hears the melody of "How deceitful are women's hearts" in the prince's voice. At first Rigoletto feels that it is a ghostly voice haunting him but in his bewilderment he unfastens the sack discovers his own daughter on the point of expiry. The poor father realises that "the old man's curse is fulfilled."

It is a great grand opera and although the Russian Grand Opera Company did not border on greatness it was an even performance of much brilliance and superbly acted and the orchestra under Mr. Vaselieff was very much contributory to so enjoyable an all round effort. "La Boheme" was played on Tuesday and "Mugnon" will be played today.

NATIONAL FINANCING CORPORATION.

CHANGED INTO BANK OF MORVI LTD

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., Bombay was held yesterday at the company's registered office Seth Hoosenbhai Ahmedbhai was voted to the chair.

In the course of his speech the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, you are aware that our Corporation has had to face many obstacles in its way since its inception, such as financial crisis, wars, etc. However, our captain, Mr. V. A. Pureen, sailed the ship of the corporation with such skill that despite all such difficulties the financial prestige and position of the Bank is much superior to what it was before. In fact, this bank has proved one of the few successful Indian concerns which tided over the bank-in decade of a few years back and has become one of the great assets of the financial centre of Western India. Our working Capital has increased gradually year by year as will be seen from the fact that while it was about Rs. 25 lakhs in 19 it has now reached nearly Rs. 90 lakhs. The half-yearly dividends declared for the last two years are 7 per cent, 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. and with the Capital increased upto Rs. crore, we shall be able to show better results and dividends.

"Our Reserve Fund and Contingency Fund on paid-up Capital of Rs. 11 lakhs is Rs. 2,63,000, and we have got a contingent liability of Rs. 1,53,000 of bills before the war. This liability is day by day reduced as such bills are being paid for now and we believe that all these liabilities will be recovered.

"Gentlemen, you will be glad to learn that we have purchased one building for our office purposes in Hummam Street, which is valued much higher already than our cost price.

Taking into consideration the present business and financial situation, our Directors think and hope you will agree with them that the present is a suitable time for increasing the capital of our concern and we have therefore resolved to issue unissued capital and bring it upto Rs. 1 crore in shares of Rs. 25 each. The position of our Corporation will be as under:—

Total Capital Rs. 1 crore out of which

A:—Rs. 25 lakhs will be in fully paid-up shares of Rs. 25 each called "A" shares;

B:—Rs. 75 lakhs increased Capital will be in "B" shares at par in three lacks shares of Rs. 25 each, Rs. 5 per application, Rs. 5 on allotment and the balance of Rs. 15 to be called at an interval of three months' notice when necessary.

"B" shares will carry interest on amount paid from date of payment at 7½ per cent. upto 30th June 1920 and thereafter will rank Pari Passue, with "A" shares in all respects on amount paid.

A substantial party has applied to take up all "B" shares at par, but it will be provided that a portion of the new issue be set apart for public subscription.

Gentlemen, you will be greatly pleased to learn from the Resolutions which will be proposed hereafter from the Chair that we shall style our Corporation's name in future as "The Bank of Morvi, Ltd." His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has kindly consented to be the Patron and desired and agreed to deposit Rs. 25 lakhs at five per cent. interest for five years.

The following were among the resolutions passed:—

"That the name of the Corporation be changed from "The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd." to "The Bank of Morvi, Ltd."

"That the necessary Petition for change of the name be sent to the Local Government by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

"That the Directors do carry out the aforesaid Resolutions into effect from the issue of the Certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies contemplated by Sub-clause (5) of Section 11 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by omitting the words "The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd." wherever they occur and substituting for them the words "The Bank of Morvi Ltd."

The Resolutions thanking the Hisshness the Maharaja of Morvi and Mr. C. I. Parekh were passed.

ARMED DOCOITY AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 21.

On the night of the 18th instant about a dozen armed dacoits raided the house of a wealthy man named Baiju, a jeweller and decamped with a booty of about Rs. 2,000. The raid took place at 7-30 p.m., and on resistence being offered, about half a dozen men are reported to have been more or less injured. The dacoits, it is reported, were later on surrounded at Alamnagar by the Police who recovered ornaments worth about Rs. 1,500 which the dacoits had left there. The police were unable to arrest the dacoits but two suspects have since been arrested. It is reported that the dacoits were armed with lathies and revolvers and that Baiju was himself badly injured.

(Continued from col. 6.)

was about two or two and a half feet long.

The complainant then gave a description of the stick.

Continuing, he said that when he got up the accused gave him a slap on the forehead with his open palm. He slapped him with his right palm. He had a mark on the forehead. Three of his (complainant's) men were then sitting near the stair case and about nine or ten were waiting outside. He was then taken to the cell and was locked in.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CASE AGAINST INSP. DYER.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, proceeded with the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Carter of the C. I. D. charged Inspector Dyer with voluntarily causing hurt to Shaik Imam Shaik Nahau, on the 12th of March last, for the purpose of extorting information when he (complainant) was in the Police custody.

Mr. Finan, prosecuting Inspector, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, while.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, with Mr. DeCruz, pleader, appeared for the accused.

At the outset the Magistrate asked Mr. Godinho if he had the power to try the case and on Mr. Godinho's showing that his Workshop had, power, to record the evidence of both sides and then if the offence was proved to commit the accused to the Sessions or otherwise to cancel the prosecution.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Finan summarised the facts of the case. Mr. Finan said that in course of enquiries in a theft case an accused person made a confession that he sold certain stolen property to the complainant who was a Mistry of the Public Works Department, and who was residing in a hut near Kanarese Seaface, Chowpatty. Thereupon a police sepoy went to his hut on the 11th ultimo, but he could not be found there and the Police Sepoy remained there till he returned. The sepoy wanted to search the hut, but he would not allow that to be done. A search was, however, made by a Sub-Inspector and the police sepoy, but the property was not found. He was then brought to the Police station at about 9 or 9.30 p.m. But Inspector Dyer was not there at the time. He (Inspector Dyer) came at about 1-30 a.m., and called the misery before himself. While Inspector Dyer was taking his statement, it was alleged, that he assaulted the complainant with a small stick. The accused then left the Police station, and the complainant was kept in the Police lock up. The next day Superintendent Sykes on receiving a letter from the Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. that if the charge against the complainant was not a serious one, he might be released on bail as some work of the P. W. D. was suffering owing to his absence and accordingly he was released on bail. The complainant did not make any complaint about the assault to Mr. Sykes. But after going a few paces from the Police station the complainant said that he could not walk and a ghurry was called in which he went to Dr. Reghe at Khetwadi. Dr. Reghe examined him and found that a certain rib on the left side of his breast was broken. He then went to the J. J. Hospital, where Dr. McGregor certified that the 9th rib of his was fractured. He took this certificate to Major Jonston, the Executive Engineer, who wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police to his effect. In course of this letter, Mr. Sykes took the statement of the complainant in the presence of the accused. Of course, some discrepancies were marked in his statement and it transpired in his statement that he was pushed about by an Indian in the same evening.

The Magistrate asked if the accused could be tried by a special jury if he committed the case to th Sessions. On Mr. Godinho's replying in the negative his worship remarked that the accused in that case was in an unfortunate situation. If the case could not be disposed of at once in his worship's Court. The Magistrate also remarked that he had heard allegations of assault against other Police officer but never against Mr. Dyer and he was, therefore, sorry that he was so situated in this case.

Mr Godinho:—Your worship's opinion would be a valuable asset to the accused.

Magistrate:—My opinion would not affect the merits or demerits of the case one way or the other.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

The complainant was then called. He stated that on the night of the 11th ultimo he returned from his work at 7-30 p.m. to his hut. On reaching there, he saw a police sepoy sitting at the door. The sepoy asked him if he had received any stolen property from a marwadi. On his denying of having received any such property the sepoy asked him to allow him to search his hut.

At this stage Mr. Godinho suggested that his worship should take a view of the Police station in order that it might be convenient for his worship to follow the proceedings. This was done and there at the Police Station the complainant and three of his witnesses pointed out the spot where he was assaulted.

The complainant then continued his statement and said that a Sub-Inspector and the police sepoy searched his hut, but they did not find any thing there. The police sepoy then asked him to accompany him (the sepoy) to the Police Station. He came to the Police Station about ten persons came there with him. When he came to the *Chowki*, the *sahib* was not there. (By the word *sahib* he meant the accused.) He was asked to wait till the *sahib* comes. He was waiting near the stair case. The sepoy who searched his hut was in white clothes and the sub-Inspector was in his Uniform. He came to the Police Station at about 9 p.m. After about an hour the *sahib* came and he was called before him. The *sahib* asked him if he had received any stolen property. He desied. Then the *sahib* asked him again to sit near the stair case. About two hours later, he was again called by the *sahib*. When he went near him the *sahib* got up from the chair and showed him a stick and said if he (complainant) did not speak properly he would show. The *sahib* then asked him if he was a resident of "Moghlai." The complainant replied that he belonged to Hyderabad. Thereupon the *sahib* told him that he would show him the *Moghlai* Law. He (accused) then held him by his beards and asked him if he was a Mahomedan. This was done inside the Station. Then the accused hit him with a stick on the left side of his breast. As the consequence of that blow he fell down. As soon as he got up, the *sahib* again hit him twice. He again fell. The stick

(Continued in col. 4.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUSTICE.—You do not give your name.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 22, 1920.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

On Saturday we referred only to that portion of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy' speech as Chairman of the Millowners' Association which dealt with the question of Labour. We had no intention then of passing judgment on the speech as a whole. Apart from the amazing outburst against Labour and its friends, we have no hesitation in saying that the speech was a very able one, dealing as it did with a variety of topics with such freedom and courage as we wish to see well established in the public life of this country. It would be impossible t deny the claim which he made for the textile industry of Bombay that the prosperity of the city was irrevocably bound up and synchronised in the past with the growth and progress of this industry. While contemplating with gratification the prosperity of the industry, Mr. Rahimtulla referred to the good times ahead, but we cannot help feeling that he has forgotten while adverting to the alleged inefficiency of Indian Labour, to emphasise the short-comings of organisation and enterprise at the top. While rejoicing that the textile industry of Bombay offers employment to many thousand persons and assistance to many thousand others, and prevents the exploitation of this country in the interest of Lancashire, the possibilities of better organisation at the top have not been utilised and there is a good deal of room for improvement in the methods of work of the Mills Agents and others for whom Mr. Rahimtulla spoke. It is easy to scoff at Labour and to repeat the cry initiated by alien critics with regard to inefficiency of Indian Labour, but even if by a m[illegible] the Mill Agents in Bombay found [illegible] themselves in charge of a more efficie[illegible] Labour population from the West co[illegible] they give the same results as [illegible] agents and employers in Lancashire [illegible] Japan do? There is room for impro[illegible] and [illegible] as much in the organisation [illegible] enterprise at the top on the part of the members of the Millowners' Association as in the efficiency of Labour, and we cannot but deprecate the habit of putting all the sins of industrial failure at the doors of the poor and undefended mass of Indian Labour, and of putting all the plums and merits of the success of any industry in India at the doors entirely of the Mill Agents and their allies.

We are glad to find that Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, on behalf of the Millowners' Association, took a strong and firm attitude with regard to the currency muddle. There is a singular unanimity in the line of criticism to which various public bodies have subjected the currency and exchange policy of the Government; and credit is due to Mr. Rahimtulla for drawing attention to the extraordinary change of front which the Government have adopted from time to time in dealing with large economic questions in a piece-meal fashion. In matters of finance and currency it is not unusual for Government to make use any particular argument that may be available at the moment. Thus when dealing with the question of excise duty Government have put forward the claims of the poor tax-prayer, whose burden, they say, would be increased if the duty were removed. In dealing with the question of duty on the export of cotton they speak on behalf of the poor producer of cotton who, they say, is fully entitled to the best value he can get for what he has grown. When, dealing with the question of Exchange, it is pointed out that the same producer, who, according to Government, stands to lose, they, in the person of Mr. Hailey, put forward officially their greatest concern for the poor consumer, in whose interest, they say, they are trying to keep down prices. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy effectively exposed this contradiction in the arguments of official apologists and demonstrated that the larger economic policies in India were not being handled by statesmen or by men whose single purpose was the good of this country as whole, but were being managed by people who were mere politicians having an eye to their own promotion and to the completion of their short tenure of office, by men who thought that a little tinkering here and there with a little palliative now and again, would pacify public opinion. Mr. Rahimtulla took up the challenge of Sir Thomas Holland. With all his reputed efficiency, there is perhaps no member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy who seems more impatient of Indian aspirations than Sir Thomas Holland. The existing economical condition and the housing of Labour in this City are scandalous. But Sir Thomas Holland was wrong in singling out for an attack a branch of industry in the control and management of which Indians were so largely associated. The millowners of Bombay have failed in doing their part of the duty of seeing that their employees are decently housed. But in this matter they have sinned with capitalists all over the country. And the failure of Government in this respect has been no less reprehensible. Mr. Rahimtulla pointed out, for example that no attempt was made to use any fraction of the excise duty for solving the housing problem. Nor was the complaint of Mr. Rahimtulla groundless that numerous burdens were directly and indirectly put on this industry. He also pointed out and in this matter some explanation from Government is called for—that they actually took away one-fifth of those sums which were set aside in the balance sheets of the Bombay Mills for the housing of labourers themselves by charging three annas in the rupee. Mr. Rahimtulla referred to the numerous duties of the Millowners' Association in the direction of improving the future prospects of the industry as such. The question of the purchase of raw material, of the improvement of the staple, the organisation of the Cotton Market, the question of developing outside market in East Africa, Msopotamia, Persia and China are all important issues on which we cannot help feeling that the Millowners' Association ought to have taken more active steps in the past. As regards work, we are sorry to say that the Millowners Association" have shown precious little of it, through its long history since its establishment, either in the direction of improving the conditions of labour or in the direction of improving the organisation of sale of raw material, and the supply of stores and the purchase of coal and gunny bags on co-operative basis, and the question of Co-operative Insurance or of the development of foreign markets within the economic sphere of inuuence of Bombay City. Even in fighting their own battles for the supply of dyes to the local industry [illegible] they have not achieved great results, and we fear that their representative's attitude in the Council on the discussions of Factory Act and of legislation affecting the welfare of labour has been far from commendable. Once in a year the Chairman of the Association comes out with a long harangue, but solid work for the industry, the Association cannot show very much, as judged by the standards of Industrial Associations in the West. We are glad to see that Mr. Rahimtulla is modestly conscious of the need of expanding the activities of the Association in numerous directions and we are also glad to see that he has made an appeal to the Members of the Association to initiate on their own accord schemes of welfare work.

The weakness of his position is, however, clear when we come to the question of the settlement of Industrial disputes. Mr. Rahimtulla would like to see the labourer in Bombay more intelligent, more efficient and properly organised for collective bargaining with the employer as a whole. If that is so, we would like to ask how many members of the Millowners' Association could say with their hand on their heart that they never acted in the past in anger and vengeance with reference to the employment and promotion of leaders of the strike whenever there was a strike. How few of them could show a concrete example of [illegible] even the very innocuous purpose of organising their labourers! We have known cases when they have resented even the payment of arrears of wages wrongfully deducted and when, after numerous personal appeals and vain attempts the poor labourer gets a notice sent by a pleader, they consider their prestige outraged. Goodwill between the employers and the employed is the result not of platform oration, but of actual concrete attempts day after day in a million small matters of fairness and justice done to these, who by their dependent position of employment and by their illiteracy and backwardness are unable not only for fighting their own case, but even for a dignified representation of their grievances. Mr. Rahimtulla's pious hopes, we hope, will be translated into action so far as the group of his own Mills are concerned in all these directions and that his appeals in the Millowners' Association for general goodwill towards Labour will not be in vain. If the Millowners of Bombay really think that prolonged stoppage of work are not good for the industry—either for Labour or for Capital—as their Chairman said, will they attempt to secure by legislation the principle of compulsory arbitration and will they assist any *bona fide* organisation of Labour brought into existence in the time of industrial peace and dealing day after day not with large basic questions but with thousand and one minor injustices from which Labour is suffering at present? We hope the millowners will establish their absolute *bona fides* in this direction by deliberate effort and day-to-day practice, and then alone can they get the approbation of the public for which they appear to be really anxious.

Notes of the Day.

The British Budget.

The Budget introduced by Mr. Chamberlain has had a mixed reception. The complaint of critics is that drastic economies are not effected. One of the charges against the ministry has been its disposition to maintain extravagant establishments, but the most outstanding feature of the financial situation is the rapid recuperation of sources of income. The receipts of the past year exceeded the estimates by 138½ millions, a fact which proves the conservative forecast of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the thriving prospect of British trade. The balance of trade is against Britain; the pound sterling is still at a discount; and the national debt is a colossal drag on the country. Though there is no chance of reduced taxation, the manner in which receipts out-trip estimates is a promising feature of economic recovery. Customs and excise showed an increase of 45¼ millions; tea gave a surplus of 2½ millions; income tax, super-tax and death duties gave an excess of 12½ millions, stamp duties showed an advance of 10½ millions, while the sum of miscellaneous revenue exceeded the estimates by 80 millions. The receipts of expanding trade, luxury taxes and revised income tax are the mainstay of recovery. Till the balance of trade is restored and a fair portion of the national debt is discharged, Britain cannot be said to have passed the corner. The unexpected windfalls will no doubt weaken the proposal of a capital levy and even affect the scheme of taxing special war-fortunes. The redeeming features of the past year are automatic in their nature, but good fortune seems to be making up for the talents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Who Instigated the Massacre?

The Lobby correspondent of an English paper received by last mail writes:—
[illegible] publication of the report of Lord Hunter's Committee of Inquiry into the disturbances in India is eagerly awaited. There is little dispute about the main facts of the occurrences.

What is anticipated with interest is the Committees answer to the question: Who instigated the shootings? It is apparent from the reports received from India that some action is imperative.

The "main facts" of the occurrences may be deduced even from the official evidence. As to the instigators of shooting, we wonder what the Hunter Committee might say. The Congress report shows that while the massacre took place, the proposal of bombarding the city had been abandoned. Will the truth be officially established at all? In this context, we have to note that the extreme caution and particularity with which the non-official committee tested evidence, made them exclude from consideration certain important facts. Lala Harikishen Lal in his recent address as president of the Punjab Provincial Conference, referred to what is known as the "trap theory" of Jhallianwalla Criticising the nervousness with which the non-official commissioners excluded certain facts refering to the trap theory Mr. Hari kishen Lal said:—

The Trap theory of the Jallianwala tragedy is entirely overlooked. I, amongst others know, that the trap theory could be established beyond doubt on the evidence of some contemporary documents which came to the knowledge of the Commissioners but because those documents were not handed over, by the holders thereof, to be placed on the file of the Sub-Committee the Commissioners would not enter upon the discussion.

Evidence so important should have been gathered by way of oral examination at least, in order to ascertain the instigators of shooting. Stern action is in any event necessary; not "some" action as the writer in the "Daily News" would imply.

Mr. Horniman's Book.

"India" writes:—

Messrs. Fisher Unwin,, Ltd., will shortly publish a book by Mr. B. G. Horniman, entitled "Amritsar and Our Duty to India." In this book Mr. Horniman gives an historical account of the policy and methods pursued by the Indian Governments, central and provincial, during the war which created the conditions of discontent, resentment, and unrest, of which the Rowlatt Act was the culminating blunder. He describes, with the knowledge of one who took a leading part in it, the peaceful and constitutional character of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, and exposes the official provocation which led to the disturbances in April last. The agony of Amritsar and the reign of terror in the Punjab are fully described, and a chapter is devoted to a discussion of the responsibility respectively of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and the Government of India and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Finally, the duty which lies upon the British people to free the Indian people from the conditions which have made possible the sufferings inflicted upon them last year, is emphasised. The book will come as a revelation to the public in this country, who are so ill-acquainted with the true story of the disturbances in April last and the factors of the Indian problem.

"The Servant."

It was announced the other day that a new English daily newspaper, entitled "The Servant," would shortly be published in Calcutta under the editorship of Mr. Shyam Sundar Chakravarty, the well-known Bengali journalist. The prospectus of the Servant Publishing Co., Ltd., has now been published, and we learn that an influential directorate has been formed in connection therewith including such well-known names as the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, the Hon. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, the Hon. Moulvi Abul Kasim, Messrs. S. N Tagore, R. N. Tagore and others. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has expressed his sympathy with the objects of the movement and has consented to become a Patron of the company. Rev. Dr. J. A. Graham of Kalimpong has also become a Patron. It is intended to publish a first class English daily to be known as "The Servant," which will be followed by dailies in Bengali and other Indian vernaculars. The policy of the journals, is defined as follows:—

"These papers will seek to inform, elevate and guide the popular will. The inauguration of the reforms has invested popular education through the Press with a special importance. These dailies will not only take up this work but will try to make life known with its millions of interests. Their mission will be to secure for India an all-round greatness, social, political and industrial and to help the civilised world, reeling under the hammer-blows of uninspired materialism, shake down into some sort of order by the wide dissemination of Eastern spiritual lore."

We have every sympathy with the movement and hope it receive all the public patronage it deserves.

Postal Delays

The postal irregularities are becoming more and more scandalous as days pass. A correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, cites an instance in which a letter from Bombay took 28 hours to reach Ahmedabad from the Fort. If the Postal authorities wish to examine the stamp marks, we shall be glad to furnish them the envelope in question, on which the marks are very clear. The experience of our correspondent has become a common one in Bombay at present. How long are the authorities going to inflict these inconveniences on the public? As we pointed out lately in these columns, the Department is very much undermanned. The staff is also underpaid. In his representation to the Director-General, Mr. Baptista, as President of the Bombay Postmen's Union, drew pointed attention to both these features. The postal peons have been complaining bitterly that they are unable to cope with the swelling volume of work. The number of storeys which they have to ascend and descend, has increased, as Bombay is extending upwards. The Department is undermanned by at least 50 per cent., while the absentees, we understand, are usually about 30 per cent. nowadays, with the result that the Department at present works with a staff which ought to be doubled for securing regular delivery

Anti-Profiteering Legislation.

Apropos of profiteering, what the "Law Times" recently said about conditions in England, may be stated, *mutatis mutandis*, to be equally true of conditions in India. The journal wrote:—

"That the profiteering legislation of last year has proved a hopeless failure is clear beyond doubt. The comparatively few cases that have been dealt with, have been against retailers, who in most instances have merely passed on the increased price from their wholesalers. The true offenders are still untouched and huge profits continue to be extracted from the pockets of the helpless public. It is for Parliament to insist upon legislation that will enable those really responsible to be discovered, however highly placed, and will impose not money penalties, which are useless, but the punishment of imprisonment. Recent disclosures show that legislation upon the lines of the Sherman anti-trust laws is imperatively necessary. The time has passed for the establishment of commissions of inquiry and local committees. It should be open for any person to institute a prosecution and the trial should be by a judge and a jury in open court."

The plight of people in this country is in a way worse than that of the people in England because, whereas in the latter country there appears to be some check on retailers, here no restrictions whatever are placed on profiteering both by retailers and wholesalers.

Education of Girls.

It goes without saying that for the general educational backwardness of this country, the Government and the public are jointly to blame, the former for delaying to take the initiative on favourable occasions and the latter for their lack of sustained interest in the movement. The recent adverse comments of Lord Sinha on the attitude of the Bengali public towards the education of girls have been felt as somewhat unfair. A correspondent of the "Statesman" points out that not only was the first school for girls in Bengal started by the public, but of the existing six high schools for girls in Calcutta three were started by the public and three by the missionaries. In the mofussil there are three high schools for girls, and all of them were started, not by Government, but by the people, though later the local Government took them over as going concerns. There is one more school at Darjeeling, maintained by the Maharance of Cooch Behar. It is apparent from the above that the share of the people in starting educational institutions for girls is not in any way poorer than that of the Government. It may be that much greater effort is needed to meet the requirements of the situation, but both the Government and the public should put their shoulders to the wheel and labour in the cause. The State has the main responsibility in the matter which it cannot shirk and Lord Sinha would have done well to draw pointed attention to it as well, when he dwelt on the responsibilities of the people.

SIR ASHUTOSH CHAUDHURI.

We hear that the Hon. Justice Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has decided to retire from the Bench on the 12th of June next and has sent intimation to Government to that effect. Sir Ashutosh had been an active and keen public looker before his appointment to the Bench in 1910. He had been an ardent Congressman. We have it on excellent authority that on retirement he will revert to public life and serve his country.

MADRAS RENT BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 21.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation held yesterday night, it was resolved to refer the Rent Restriction Bill to a Committee for report.

It was also agreed to present an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford arrived in Simla on Monday.

An A. P. I. Calcutta message of April 20 says:—

It is now definitely understood that the Hon. Mr J. G. Cumming, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, will sail for England from Calcutta on May 11th on leave, preparatory to retirement. Sir Charles Stevenson Moore, Member of the Board of Revenue, is said to have been appointed to succeed him.

ECONOMIC PARALYSIS IN EUROPE.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BODY URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 21.

The executive of the Labour Party has issued a manifesto drawing attention to the economic paralysis creeping over Europe in consequence of the war and appealing to the British Government in order to avoid a world-wide economic breakdown to press for the establishment of an international economic body, representing the Allied, neutral and enemy states, charged with the task of reviewing the whole international economic situation and making proposals for meeting the immediate difficulties.

BRITISH BUDGET.

INCREASED POSTAL RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

In the course of his budget speech Mr. Chamberlain stated that the letter-post would be twopence for three ounces and a half-penny for each additional ounce. The minimum charge for telegrams would be a shilling. Newspapers would be a penny for six ounces. He estimated that this would increase the revenue of the Post office by six and a half millions.

Spirits would be raised to twelve shillings and sixpence a bottle retail and beer by a penny a pint. The duty on wine would be doubled. The duty on sparkling wines would be fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. There would be additional *ad valorem* duty of fifty per cent. on imported cigars with preferential rebate of one third on cigars from the Dominions and from India. There would be preferential rebate of one third on sparkling wines from the Empire.

The standard rate of income-tax of six shillings in a pound would be unchanged but a Bill would be introduced carrying out the recommendations of the Income-tax Commission.

The exemption limit for married persons would be £250 sterling and for unmarried £150.

The excess profits duty would be increased to sixty per cent.

NO REAL DESIRE FOR ECONOMY.

MIXED RECEPTIOD IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

The budget had a mixed reception in the House of Commons.

The Press generally deplores that the Government's proposals do not show signs of a real desire for drastic economies. The increases in the taxes on luxuries are accepted as inevitable. The increase in excess profits tax is sharply criticised as likely to check the trade revival and hamper the establishment of new industries.

MR. ASQUITH ON NEED OF GREATER PUBLIC ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 21.

The debate on the Budget was resumed to-day.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that since the outbreak of war Britain had devoted thirty-six per cent. of the revenue and only sixty-three per cent. of the borrowings to meet the cost of war. This was a unique record among the belligerents and exemplified the willingness of the British to make great sacrifices for great purposes. He objected to the proceeds of sales of war stores being regarded as revenue. He declared that the wine duty was not worth the candle in view of the relatively small return and ill-feeling it would cause in France, Spain, Portugal and Italy. He emphasised the need for greater public economy and criticised the relative smallness of provision for the reduction of the floating debt, but otherwise warmly approved the Budget proposals.

AMERICA AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

CREDIT FOR U. S. MANUFACTURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

New York.—It is announced that the First Federal Reserve Foreign Banking Association with a capital of two million dollars has obtained the charter to enable the American manufacturers to compete in foreign markets on the credit basis.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

At a meeting of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Gary, Chairman, said that the Corporation was holding down the prices in order to check the high cost of living.

TURKISH TREATY.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES APPROVED.

MANDATE FOR ARMENIA REFUSED BY THE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 21.

SAN REMO.—It is officially stated that the Conference to-day discussed and approved the financial clauses of the Turkish Treaty.

It afterwards discussed the Armenian territorial question, especially the fontier question, and lastly the question of Batum.

A letter from the League of Nations was read declining the mandate for Armenia on the ground that the Covenant does not provide powers necessary for it, also pointing out that the mandate implies heavy financial and military burden. The Conference decided to send a note to President Wilson recommending that America should support Armenia financially. The borders of Armenia have been roughly defined and are understood to be favourable to Armenia but do not include Trebizond. All decisions regarding Cilicia have been suspended. The present tendency is to assign the port of Batum to Georgia with special facilities for all nations needing an outlet to the Black Sea.

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

MISGIVINGS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

"The Times" says that the conversations between the Premiers at San Remo have apparently aroused misgivings in France, which favours the application of the whole Treaty, while Mr. Lloyd George seems to favour a policy to suit the changing conditions. Signor Nitti is credited with the desire for some revision.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

BRITISH GOVT'S. POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Terrell Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that Governments' policy with regard to the future position of the Jews in Palestine remained as defined in Mr. Balfour's declaration of November 1917.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE.

GENERAL SHKURO'S RETREAT PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 21.

Constantinople.—General Wrangel's Army operating in Northern Crimea had driven the Reds back ten miles. The Bolsheviks are advancing along the coast from Tuapse in the direction of Sochi where, General Shkuro is opposing them, though it is believed that he will ultimately be obliged to retreat into Georgia owing to the threat to Batum.

An Allied warship has shelled the road near Sochi along which the Reds were advancing.

BRITISH MISSION IN CRIMEA.

TO ASSIST REORGANISATION OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 21.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that a small British military mission remained in Crimea with the object of assisting reorganisation of the anti-Boshevik army and keeping the new Commander-in-Chief, General Wrangel, informed of the progress of negotiations between the British Foreign Office and the Bolsheviks with a view to securing the lives of Russian soldiers and women and children refugees inCrimea. Heanwhile, Government would do all it could through the Mission to prevent the Bolsheviks overrunning Crimea and massacring these people. (Cheers.)

"THE REBELLION."

TURKEY'S INTERESTS GRAVELY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Bonar Law said that the Imperial decree appointing the new Grand Vizier who took office on April 5th condemned the Nationalist movement in out-spoken terms. The decree said that the rebellion had gravely damaged the interests of Turkey and might further endanger them. A further proclamation issued on April 1st was in similar terms. It gave the rank and file one week in which to submit to the Sultan and threatened with condign punishment the Nationalist leaders and any Moslems guilty of excesses against Christians and vice versa. Similar decrees are published by Sheikh-ul-Islam. There is little doubt that the outrages which have occurred were caused by or at least approved by the Nationalist party.

The Turkish Question.

BY THE RIGHT HON. AMEER ALI.

There are a hundred million Moslems under the rule of our Sovereign. In India alone there are eighty-two millions; in Egypt, if I am not mistaken, some twelve millions. Although the Shiahs do not regard the Sultan as their Caliph, and in India number only about ten millions, in India they appear to be absolutely united with the Sunnis in their present feelings with regard to Turkey. It has been wrongly represented in England, and I believe on purpose, that the Shiahs at this moment are not actuated by the same sentiments which animate the vast Sunni population. So far as I know there is absolute unanimity throughout the Moslem world on the question of the retention of Constantinople and the province of Thrace in the hands of the ruler of the Turkish State, who is the religious head of the vast Sunni congregation, amounting, at the lowest estimate, to over two hundred and twenty million people. The feeling which is surging over the whole of India regarding Turkey and the Turkish Caliphate is a factor for consideration, which no statesman, in my opinion, can ignore.

A "Shadowy Terror?"

British administrators, who have been in direct touch with the people of India, can estimate its intensity and have already raised their voice against the danger of trampling upon it. They have shown in emphatic terms the fatuity of the idea that it is a factitious agitation. Those who wish the British public to disregard the living sentiment of their Moslem fellow-subjects are wilfully shutting their eyes to an extremely grave situation that has arisen within the Empire in the past fifty or sixty years. They are wilfully trying to delude the people of England to suppose that this living sentiment is of no significance, that it is a mere "shadowy terror."

A Solemn Pledge.

At the gravest crisis in the war, when doubts and apprehensions had grown up in Moslem minds as to the designs and intentions of the Allies respecting Turkey, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the name of the British nation and the Empire as a whole, said: "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital nor of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." These words, deliberately and solemnly uttered on January 5, 1918, had the effect of allaying the panic which had arisen among the Moslems, who had lavishly given their wealth and unstinting help to the British cause; their doubts and apprehensions were removed. They accepted the declaration of the Prime Minister as a solemn pledge given by, and on behalf of, the British Empire that Constantinople Thrace and Turkey proper would be left intact and uninterfered with. To raise an outcry against the fulfilment of this pledge, after full advantage of it had been taken by Great Britain, would be regarded by the Moslem world as the greatest breach of faith. Moslem soldiers laid down their lives in the cause of England in the firm belief that the word of England would never be broken and if at this juncture, at the demand of a section of the press and people of England, the pledge is to be broken, the effect, to my mind, would be disastrous.

Islambol.

I have stated the point of view from which I look at the question as a British citizen. I think it right to say a few words regarding Turkey. It is extraordinary that Englishmen do not see the absurdity of the fulminations against Islam and the right of the Ottoman Caliph to the religious headship which his family and his house have held for over four centuries. The fact remains that the Sunni world, which includes by far the largest proportion of Moslems, accepts him as the jure and de facto Imam and spiritual head. Constantinople has been the capital of the Caliphate and of the Turkish Empire ever since 1453. It is now covered with Moslem institutions, with Moslem shrines, mosques, mausoles. It has become a Moslem city, and is regarded as a sacred city, sacred by its associations and traditions to the Moslem world. It is certainly not so sacred as Mecca and Medina, but in the eyes of Islam, from the shores of the Atlantic as far towards the East as the Pacific, it is loved and venerated next to the Holy Cities; it is lovingly called Islambol, which is the name by which it is commonly known. This is not a new word. It has existed ever since its capture by Muhammed II., and reference to it will be found in the well-known work of Professor Grosvenor, the American author.

"An Insult to Islam."

Adrianople is also regarded as a Holy city. To drive the Turk from Constantinople and Thrace, which is, as Mr. Lloyd George has stated, predominantly Turkish in race, would be a degradation to the Caliph and would be regarded as an insult to Islam. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the threat should create immense and vehement feeling in the Moslem world? The French, with their practical common sense, realize this. It is strange that in England, which holds in her hands the destinies of three to four times as many Moslems as France does, there should be such violent animosity where the feelings of the King's Moslem subjects are concerned.

Turkey—A Generous Asylum.

There is another point. The Turks have been called cruel rulers, and they have been accused of committing terrible crimes. On the other hand, the Turkish rulers gave to the Jews, when they fled from the gibbet and the stake of Christian Spain, a generous asylum. They guaranteed to their non-Moslem subjects the fullest toleration, and secured them the freest enjoyment of their communal and religious rights. Muhammad II., who captured Constantinople, granted them a charter, which has been renewed time after time. Greeks, Armenians, and Jews have prospered in their dominions, and have enjoyed the rights and privileges from a time when the word toleration was unknown in Europe. Even at the time of Alexander Pope, the poet, the Roman Catholics in England had to pay double land-tax. The Turkish capitation tax on non-Moslems was lighter in comparison to the burden of the revenue on Turkish Moslems. The Turkish rulers have ruthlessly suppressed revolutions and risings fostered almost always from outside, but is there any other nation which has not been ruthless in repressing rebellion? What about Russia? Fair-minded people must remember that there are always two sides to every question, and Turkey has not been allowed a hearing up to this time.—"The Asiatic Review."

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 20.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to inquire into the conditions of service of non-gazetted supervisory, clerical, sorting, delivery and menial establishments employed in the Postal branch and such subordinate establishments of Telegraph branch including the Telephone staff as have not been dealt with by the recent Telegraph Staff Committee with special reference to the rates of pay and allowances, the hours of duty and the principles which have been laid down for fixing the strength of the staff. The committee will assemble in April 1920 and will consist of the following:—President: Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., late of the Indian Finance Department, Hon Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Member Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Henry Ledgard, Cawnpore; Mr. E. A. Doran late Postmaster-General; Rao Bahadur Srinivasa Rangachari, President, Bangalore Postal Union, Khan Sahib Eshan Azim, Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces. Mr. P. N. Mukerji, Financial personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Pandit S. D. Gajendragadkar of the Elphinstone High School has been honoured with the title "Vidyavachaspati" by the Nikil Bharata Sahitya Sangha of Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S CORRESPONDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 20.

The European Association has within the last few weeks addressed two letters to the Government of India strongly urging that steps should be taken immediately to remove the passage difficulty either by arranging with the Ministry of Shipping for immediately increasing available accommodation or by the introduction of a system of control that would ensure that Europeans who had been for lengthy periods in India to detriment of their health and efficiency, and granted preferential treatment and enabled to proceed home without delay. Failing to get a reply till now, the Secretary of the European Association has sent to-day a telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India stating that the inadequate number of passages for home and the lack of system to ensure preferential treatment to deserving cases are causing great public dissatisfaction.

DARING DACOITY AT RAMPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 20.

The village of Rampur was the scene of a dacoity last Monday night when the house of a trader named Abinash Chandra Manna was raided by a gang of a dozen Punjabis. After firing a number of small bombs to scare the villagers, the dacoits got away with cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 2,000. It is believed that they came from Calcutta in motor cars.

EAST AFRICAN MENACE

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT FOR INDIANS URGED.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY COMMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 21.

A deputation comprising Lord Islington, Sir J. D. Rees Major Osmboy-Gore, Mr. Bennett, Col. Wedgwood, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree Sir Krishna Gupta and the members of the East African Indian Delegation to-day, waited on Mr. Montagu and made representations urging equality of treatment for Indians in East Africa and removal of existing disabilities and asking for a Commission of Enquiry representing all interests.

Mr. Montagu's reply was strongly sympathetic.

A similar deputation afterwards saw Lord Milner. The proceedings were private.

BRITISH AIMS IN IRELAND.

SIR A GEDDES EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

New York.—In an interview here Sir Auckland Geddes said that Britain's aim in Ireland was to provide a political machinery, whereby the hostile parties could work out their own political salvation without ruining Irish economic interests.

He added that Britain and the United States were cordially consulting each other on the question of resumption of trade with Russia in the interest of the economic conditions of the world.

WOLVERHAMPTON TRAGEDY.

ONLY TWO KILLED!

At the adjourned inquest on the victims in the Wolverhampton tragedy, the Coroner expressed amazement at only two being killed. The hall was built in 1858.

SIR A. GEDDES ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 21.

New York.—Sir Auckland Geddes has arrived here.

ENGLISH RACING.

CICERONETTA AND SABIAN SCRATCHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 21.

The City and Suburban scratchings are:—

Ciceronnetta and Sabian.

FIRE ON HALFRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 21.

NEW YORK.—A fire which is starting on the steamer Halfried loaded with nitrate threatens destruction of Buse" terminal and piers. Several explosions have occurred. Harsour tugs are hurrying to remove endangers shipping.

AFGHAN DELEGATION AND KHILAFAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, April 21.

The following telegram was addressed to His Excellency Mahmood Tarzi, the chief of the Afghan Delegation, Mussoorie, by Mushirhusain Khidwai and Maulana Abdul Bari Firangimahal (Lucknow):—

"We learn from your Jumma Masjid declaration published in the newspapers that your delegation has come to discuss Khilafat affairs. All Indian Muslims wish you hearty success. They are extremely anxious not to allow any interference of non-Muslims in the Khilafat question nor to accept, according to the wishes and machinations of non-Muslims, any other Khalifa except the Ottoman Sultan. They are also anxious to perform their religious duty of defending by all possible means from non-Muslims the territories of a Muslim sovereign and the Khalifa, the existence and honour of Islam and its sacred buildings and institutions, as well as the lives of Muslims which are threatened as in Thrace, Constantinople, Smirna, Adrianople, etc., and not to tolerate the possession or control of the holy Muslim lands of Palestine, Syria, and Iraq. We wish you could personally exchange ideas with those Indian Muslims who have devoted themselves to this cause for long, so that the duty which is a common religious obligation for all Muslims whether of Afghanistan, India, or other places, be performed with complete unity to the benefit of our beloved faith and according to its laws."

CURBING MILITARIST GERMANY.

BERLIN CIVIL GUARD TO BE DISBANDED.

NO MILITARY TRAINING FOR LOCAL FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 21.

Berlin.—The Government yielding to the Allied pressure has agreed to disband the so-called Civic Guard, while declaring that it cannot admit that the Treaty compels it to deny the population protection, essential for the maintenance of Germany's internal security. The Government promises that the military training of the local forces maintaining order shall be henceforth avoided.

THE TONNAGE PROBLEM.

ANTICIPATED FALL IN FREIGHT CHARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 21.

"The Times" says that shipping experts express the opinion that freights will shortly fall owing to the great increase in tonnage. The passenger rates, however, are likely to rise.

AVIATION NEWS.

FLIGHTS OF MASEIRO AND FERRARIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 21.

Shanghai, April 19.—The Italian airman, Masiero, is leaving Hanoi for Canton to-day. Ferrarin has left Bangkok for Hanoi.

FRONTIER PROVINCES.

INCREASE IN CRIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 21.

The report on the police administration in the Frontier Provinces for the year ending 31st December 1918 records a considerable increase in crime over that of the previous year. The total number of cognisable offences rose by 7 per cent and if less serious offences be excluded the increase is more than 16 per cent. There was on the other hand a decline in the number of serious offences against persons. Murders fell by 12 per cent. dacoities by 37 per cent while the number of kidnapping cases declined from 50 to 30. The number of kidnapped was 38 as against 113 in 1918. The rise in crime was almost entirely confined to offences against property, the number of which rose by 30 per cent. Of the cases investigated, convictions were obtained in 18 per cent of the robberies, 14 per cent of burglaries and 33 per cent of thefts. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,50,500 of which Rs. 78,500 was recovered.

"C. AND M. GAZETTE'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 21.

In the curse of a leading article "Civil and Military Gazette" reviews police administration in the Frontier province and writing on kidnapping, it says: "Owing probably to the prominence given in the press to the kidnapping of Hindus, the impression prevails that the trans-frontier badmashes who indulge in this form of crime, deal more tenderly with their co-religionists than with others." This however is not the case. Out of 29 persons kidnapped in 1918, 30 were Mahomedans while in the similar figures for 1919 out of a total of 113 were Mahomedans. The kidnapper is impartial and any discrimination he may make is based not on religion but in the material circumstances of his victims. Most of the latter had obtained their freedom by the end of the year and in only one case was it necessary to pay ransom. At the present moment, the position is not so satisfactory and it is to be hoped that the policy of inactivity now being displayed is being stultified by the recurrence of unpleasant episodes. The latest outrage has come as a severe shock to the public. The Administration will have to give more convincing proof of its efficiency.

DONATIONS TO KHILAFAT FUND.

The following donations have been received by the Central Khilafat Committee for the Khilafat Fund:—

The Khilafat Committee of Surat.....
Bakridan Maula, Panwala, Madanpura
Hindu, Muslim and Parsee Mill hands of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Malegaon .....
Staff of the Khandesh Mill (The Home-Rule League) .....
Marhum Bai Fatima Hasan for Symarna, Relief Fund .....
Other amounts received will be later on.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKMEN.

DECIDE TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN WAGES UNHEEDED BY PORT TRUST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a copy of the letter addressed by me to the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, as Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workmen's Union, on the subject of the 35 per cent. increase and bonus equal to one month's wages to be paid to the men of the Port Trust Workshops, and shall thank you to publish the same in your widely read paper.

As no reply has been received to my said letter, the men have decided to stop work from to-morrow. I very much regret that the authorities should have taken up such an unreasonable attitude towards the men and that they should have failed to see the desirability of either acceding to the men's demands or referring the disputes to arbitration as a suggested by me. I can assure you that the demands of the men are very reasonable and that they deserve public support.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Dock Workmen's Union.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

The following is the copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Ginwala to the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust:—

373, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 17th April, 1920.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 20th ultimo. I extremely regret to note that you have expressed your inability to discuss any further with me personally as suggested by me or in correspondence the questions of temporary increase and bonus which are agitating the men's minds since a long time past. Immediately after receipt of your said letter a meeting of our Union was convened by me at Mazagon for the purpose of placing the above letter before them and considering what further action should be taken on the subject of 35 per cent. temporary increase and bonus. The men were extremely disappointed at the reply and your refusal to discuss personally with me or by correspondence the said questions, and they passed a resolution unanimously to press for the temporary increase of 35 per cent. and a bonus equivalent to a month's salary.

Owing to world food shortage the prices of all foodstuffs have considerably increased in India and in Bombay in particular the prices of all foodstuffs and necessaries of life have increased 100 per cent. This fact can be substantiated by taking the figures of prices from the Government Gazette for 1914 and 1920. It can be further substantiated by taking the figures from the grain sellers and other shopkeepers. The distress consequent upon the extraordinary rise in prices can be better imagined than described. The men find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet in their present wages. The next question is what steps have been taken by the authorities to relieve their distress. Since 1914 the men have been granted 2 annas permanent increase per day and a month's bonus in 1919 and 4 annas permanent increase per day in 1920, making in all 6 annas per day, i.e., Rs. 9-12-0 per month, in addition to a bonus granted in 1919. The wages drawn by the men range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 and you will agree with me that an all-round increase of Rs. 9-12-0 per month irrespective of the wages drawn by each of them or his position in life and the consequent expenses during the period of the last six years is neither fair just nor adequate to relieve their acute distress. It is noteworthy that while the men have not been granted an adequate temporary increase, the officers, timekeepers and all clerks in the several establishments of the Secretary, Chief Accountant, Chief Engineer, Storekeeper, Traffic Manager and the Port Trust Railway, Docks, Dock Hydraulic Department, Medical Department, Pilotage Department and Dredging Staff have been granted handsome war allowances to meet the distress, i.e., 30 per cent. in 1918, 20 per cent. in 1919 and 20 per cent. in 1920, making in all 70 per cent., in addition to the revision in the scales of the pay. It is a matter of great regret that there should be such differential treatment for men of the same department. Such distinctions are very invidious. This will also convince you about the reasonableness of the men's demands for 35 per cent. temporary increase or war allowance and a bonus equivalent to a month's salary as was done last year. The terms granted by P. and O. to their Dock workmen compare favourably with the terms granted to the men. They were granted a bonus and 2 annas per day temporary increase and 10 per cent. war allowance in 1919 and a bonus and 4 annas temporary increase per day in 1920, making in all 6 annas increase per day and 10 per cent. war allowance in addition to two bonuses. They were promised a war allowance of 10 per cent. this year, but the same has not yet been granted to them. If you will turn to the mills you will find that the workmen have been granted 75 per cent. war allowance since 1917 in addition to bonuses every year. Even in G. I. P. Railway Workshops the men have been granted 35 per cent. war allowance in addition to revision of graded and permanent increases every year.

As the situation appeared to be very grave an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee was called to consider the above questions and after anxious and long consideration the Committee have unanimously come to the conclusion that unless the above terms are granted immediately the men will positively go on strike. I have therefore been requested by the Managing Committee to inform you that unless the above terms are granted by Wednesday next, the 21st instant, the men will stop their work at the workshop. I am further directed by the Managing Committee to inform you that they are willing to refer the above points of temporary increase and bonus to arbitration of two persons, one to be appointed by the Committee and one to be appointed by you. In case you agree to the above proposal I have the honour to request you to name the above arbitrator within the time stated above. I may further add that in order to settle all disputes and differences between the men and authorities and to prevent strikes or lock-outs, it is very desirable to create some machinery for the purpose and I believe that arbitration would serve the purpose. I understand that in a recent dispute at the Ahmedabad Mills between the men and the millowners, arbitration was resorted to and the dispute has been referred to the arbitration of Mahatma Gandhi for the men and Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas for the millowners.

Lastly, I am asked by the Managing Committee to inform you that the men will be ready to forego the temporary increase or war allowance if prices reach the pre-war level.—I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) F. J. GINWALA,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dock Workmen's Union.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

CONFUSION AT A CALCUTTA MEETING

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Mr. D. C. Ghose a member of the Moderate party delivered an address this evening on the "Coming elections" and said that moderates should educate the country and see that only those who desired to co-operate in the successful working of the Reform Scheme were returned to the new council. In the course of his speech Mr. Ghose referred to Lord Sinha's recent speech on the extremist party and strongly criticised Lord Sinha's critics. Some members of the extremist party present took strong objection to this and began to defend Lord Sinha's critics. Discussion soon took a personal turn, each attributing motives to the other with the result that there was a considerable confusion and uproar and some leading men on the platform left the meeting. It was with some difficulty that Mr J. N. Roy, Chairman of the meeting was able to restore order.

THE BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

AN APPEAL.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Blind Relief Association write to us as follows:—

You may be aware that an association called the Blind Relief Association has been started for over a year. The aims and objects of the association are:—

1. To explain (a) by lectures aided by lanterns and charts (b) by the issue and distribution of handbills, pamphlets, books and other literature to the public generally, the nature and character of eye diseases, and the precautions necessary to avoid them.
2. To establish and help dispensaries, etc. for the treatment of eye diseases.
3. To train up and engage staff of helpers for the treatment of eye diseases.
4. To provide free medical treatment and other necessary assistance to persons who are unable to pay for it.
5. To help persons who are totally blind or of deficient eye sight to acquire literary and industrial knowledge and training, and to help them in obtaining employment.
6. To initiate, promote and advance means legislative or other for eliminating as far as possible the causes of blindness.
7. In short, to take all measures necessary or desirable for preventing and curing blindness and for ameliorating and improving the condition of persons suffering from blindness.

The Managing Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, President. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Sheriff of Bombay, Vice-President. Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Lalji Govindji, C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Dr. B. P. Banaji, Dr. N. D. Chhatrapati, Col. Spooner, Salvation Army, Ahmedabad, Seth Ratansi D. Morarji. Hon. Treasurer. Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secys.

Under the auspices of the above Association we have published a pamphlet called "Child Welfare & Infantile Ophthalmia", written by Mr. C. G. Hendeson, I.C.S., the Collector of Bijapur, who has done so much for the blind in Surat, Ratnagiri, E. Khandesh and other places.

The Salvation Army at Ahmedabad has started a Branch and is treating eye cases there; similarly at Malvan, Vengurla. Chiplun, Ratnagiri, Nandgaon and Bijapur branches of this association have been opened by the leading citizens of those places. A small eye dispensary will soon be opened at Balsar to treat eye-cases. The Association also contemplates to undertake the examination of the eyes of school-going children and inmates of other institutions with a view to find out eye-defects and take remedial measures whenever and wherever possible. All this means very heavy expenses and we hope you will by giving due prominence in your columns to this worthy cause do all you can to secure it financial help.

I may here state for your information the fact that we have only about Rs. 16,000 on hand. It is hardly enough to meet the expenses of the work already undertaken.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after giving local rain and show in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and locally in South-east Madras and a few falls on South Burma coast. The chief amounts:—Dhubri, Silchar, Dras, Tinnevelly half an inch and Madras one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Kashmir.

CHANGED LIFE IN CANTONMENT.

NEED OF REFORMS TO SUIT PRESENT TIME.

DEPUTATION TO H.E. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 19.

An influential representative deputation of the All-India Cantonments Association, headed by the Hon. Mr. Ebraim Haroon Jaffer of Poona, waited upon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to-day. Among the signatories to the address are: Rai Sahib Pannamal, Hon. Magistrate, Ambala, Secretary, Cantonment Association, Dr. Laxmi Narain Kampti, R. B. Harji Mal, (Peshawar), Mr. Shiv Deo Singh, (Ubermkot), Mr. Bihari Lal, (Ferozepore), R. S. Ram Pershad (Lahore), Mr. Narain Dass (Jullundur), Mr. Radha Kishan Verman (Agra), Mr. Kishora Lal (Meerut), Mr. Faquir Chand Vidge (Kasauli), Mr. J. H. Abbott, (Jhansi), Mr. C. W. Srinawasaram (Secunderabad) and Maulvi Mohd. Ismail.

In the course of the address the deputation points out that civil population in cantonments no longer consists of mere followers of the army or domestic servants of military officers. Some of the cantonments are now centres of trade, enlightenment, culture and civic life there represents every aspect of advance. The citizenship rules embodied in the Cantonment Code or the Cantonment House Accommodation Act take no cognisance of the altered state of affairs, and are in no few instances galling to self-respect of cantonment people, and incompatible with their notions of citizenship and their legitimate desire to share in the civic administration of the areas in which they live. In a memorandum, the deputation advocates:

DEPUTATION'S REQUESTS.

(1) That the functions of the Secretary and the Cantonment Magistrate which are now combined in one officer (who is generally a military officer with either no judicial training or one of no higher order) be separated from judicial duties and the latter should be entrusted to a trained judicial officer belonging to the Indian or Provincial Service.

(2) That large and important areas occupied by civil population outside regimental lines should be constituted into Municipal areas and detached from cantonments.

(3) That the town of Kampti be immediately separated from the cantonment area and, as before, a separate Municipality be established there, for civil population.

(4) That pending the constitution of separate Municipal areas, the constitution of a Cantonment Committee be immediately amended with a view to giving adequate representation to civil population.

(5) That Section 216 of the Cantonment Code, under which any resident of a cantonment is liable to be expelled without his being even told in what way his residence in the cantonment is prejudicial to the interests of the cantonment, and without his being given an opportunity to offer an explanation, be expunged at once.

(6) That posts of Assistant Cantonment Magistrates be offered to qualified Indians.

(7) That the Cantonment House Accommodation Act be so amended as to ensure, among other things, the enhancement of rent from time to time to suit the altered economical conditions, grant of statutory powers to the owner to deal directly with tenants, the non intervention of Cantonment authorities in matters between house-owners and tenants, unless where the safety of the tenant, is endangered,—the fact to be determined by an Arbitration Committee whose award may be further subject to an appeal to the Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction, stoppage to the practice of asking for alterations in houses according to fancies and tastes of every incoming tenant, necessity for fair valuation of all private property to be invested by Government for building purposes.

(8) That permission to build double stories in civil areas be given freely.

(9) That all professional taxes levied in cantonments be abolished, and

(10) That if a grazing tax is demanded, sufficient grazing areas should be provided for the cattle.

C.-IN-C.'S REPLY.

The full text of the speech of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief delivered while repliyng to the address presented by the deputation of the All-India cantonments association was:—"Gentlemen, I should like to say, in the first place, I am very glad to meet you here to-day, accompanied by my old friend whom I meet so often in Council at Delhi and Simla, and I can assure you that the representations which you have put forward here wil be received by myself and by all those with whom I am associating with full sympathy (Applause.) I enjoyed very much the words which your representation made use of when it put before us, in very vivid and lively language, the alteration which has taken place in the character of the cantonments since that system was first introduced. What has impressed me is that the changes had been very vast and extensive and that now, in the case of these cantonments, there are very large elements totally different from what they first were. when the system was introduced in distant ages I enjoyed very much hearing that this period constitutes a happy augury for instituting those changes which experience and altered conditions of life have rendered imperative.

A PERIOD OF CHANGES.

As far as the previous period is concerned, during my tenure of office, my colleagues who represent Army Headquarters, Sir Alfred Bingley and myself have had to play perhaps a quite important part. We had great things to do and there has been very much to do. We had a period of changes and we had to face new conditions, which I don't think any one outside our own little circle can understand. We now hope to better things, specially when the great war is over and we are free from other distracting conditions, which have kept us very busy and to which you have presently made reference. As far as the officers who comprise the Army Headquarters, are concerned, we have all read this representation with great interest and we fully realise all that has been represented in the memorandum which has been put before us, and it will be our endeavour to work harmoniously in every respect with you gentlemen to adjust conditions to meet the alterations in the sound life of everybody, and with that object in view, I propose that we should act in the following way.

SPADE WORK NECESSARY.

We propose that during the summer up here an officer, a technical officer in this particular subject, should study this question; and gentlemen it is the spade work which is necessary when any reforms are introduced and spade work in just as well to those who wield power, as to those for whose benefit it is done. We hope that during this summer we shall have all this spade work done here, so that when it comes to the next cold weather, whoever it is, this life is a changing life, but anyhow whoever it is who is here at the time, will keep himself in communication with you, and we will form a committee, in which your men will be represented, which will proceed to try to frame the statutes and ordinances which are necessary to make the modifications which you represent. I hope that the statement of the case as far as stated, will commend itself to you, and will let oyu see that we are going to work with you. But we want time to prepare our ground. We have no desire to work apart from you but are going to work with you, and we are perfectly clear on this point.

"NOT MERE IDLE WORDS."

I can assure you that these are not mere idle words I am speaking but in dead earnest. The scheme which is now going to be drawn is not a very easy one, we are not going to work separate from you gentlemen who want reforms, and we are equally desirous not to make any reform uncongenial to you. We are going to be associated with you and we shall form a committee and set to work, and will get it done. (A Voice "Very much thankful"). There are my two colleague shere, younger men than I and destined to live longer. You know Sir Alfred Bingley is a man of his word and has broad sympathies with Indian aspirations, and if anything happens to myself they will do it here, we agree and there is no difference between us, and that we shall assemble with you hereafter meet together with good will and earnestness."

ALLEGED WILFUL MISCHIEF AND DAMAGE.

STEAMER EMPLOYEES IN TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

C. Cahill and G. Howard, Fireman and Water Tender, respectively, on board the s. s. Santa Calta now lying in Kidderpore Docks, were placed to-day on their trial before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of causing wilful mischief and damage to the steamer. The prosecution alleged that the accused, on Monday, placed some powdered emery into the oil cups of the main engine of vessel. The effect of this, it is said, would have caused considerable damage to the machinery and possibly an explosion when once the engines had been set in motion. The accused, Cahill, owing to disagreement which he had with Howard reported the matter to the Chief Engineer who promptly had the oil-cups cleaned.

ALLEGED BREACH OF MOTOR-CAR RULES.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Mr. Henderson, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, who presided to-day over the Motor Car Bench at Bankshall Street, had before him one Abir Chand Bagri, a stock and share broker who was charged with breach of motor car rules about three months ago. Thee pleader who appeared for the defence pointed out that it was impossible for any one to remember what had exactly happened so long as three months ago. The Magistrate was of the same opinion and discharged the accused. He also ordered over a dozen similar cases to be filed and said that in motor car cases, prosecution should be much quicker.

POSTAL DELAYS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Here is a further instance of the Postal delay, wherein a letter which was posted at Bandra at 7 p.m., on the 16th instant was cleared from the Box at Bandra Post Office on 17th April, 1920 at 4-5 a.m., as appears from the Bandra Post Office Stamp and which is stamped by the Bombay Post Office as of 18th April, 1920, 10-30 a.m., and came to my hands this morning on reaching office at 11 a.m.

It is rather difficult to understand why it took 28 hours for the letter to reach the Bombay Post Office, from Bandra Post Office.

I may mention that my office where the letter was addressed to me and the "Apollo Street Post Office" are in one and the same building. If this was the first time of such delay I would not have troubled you with this but as it has happened very frequently during the last four months I have to encroach upon the valuable space of your esteemed paper.

Herein I enclose for your perusal the envelope covering the letter in question.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. B.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920.

RUDE AND UNCHIVALROUS.

INDIAN LADIES INSULTED.

STORY OF A CAPTAIN'S OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

On the 19th April, Rai Bahadur Seth Chiranjilal Bagla was travelling with five ladies and baby from Nasik by the Bombay-Delhi Down Express, which leaves Bombay at 21-45. Ladies were seated in a second class compartment labelled "For Ladies Only."

The Sethji himself was in another second class compartment. At 22-15 the ladies' compartment was assailed by a stalwart European, dressed in Military dress, whose name transpired later as one Capt. Butler of the 2nd Jat Regiment, Dehra Dun. He entered the compartment unceremoniously, aroused the sleeping ladies and asked them to vacate the compartment at that late hour when their guardian was far away in another compartment. The poor ladies were frightened. The Capt. began insulting with words and threatened to forcibly turn them out. The indignant Capt. kicked off the ladies' fruit and sweets and was about to offer outrageous force, when Seth Chiranjilal arrived, by chance, at the compartment to look after the ladies. To his astonishment he found the strange scene. When he protested he too was handled with indignity. The station master and guard intervened. Their protests against the high-handedness of the Captain were unheaded. On the last resort the ladies, to much discomfort of the sleeping baby, were obliged to shift to another compartment, when the train was about to depart. The attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Viceroy is invited to the outrage.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

TENDERS FOR EXTENSION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesteruay, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presiding. The Committee considered a letter from the Commission, dated the 14th April 1920, in the course of which it was stated:—

"In response to an invitation of tenders for the extension of the Malabar Hill Reservoir and other incidental works, the following 3 tenders have been received:—

Mr. J. C. Gammon Rs. 4,09,465-10-0.

Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Rs. 4,54,585-6-2.

Messrs. Virji Teju and Co., 4,77,127-0-0.

As the tender of Mr. J. C. Gammon is the lowest, I propose to accept it subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being entered into with the firm at rates at which the total cost will aggregate Rs. 4,44,471. There will be an excess of Rs. 63,966 over the office estimate for the work. To meet this excess, proposals will be submitted after the work has sufficiently progressed. The amount expected to be expended during 1920-21 will be about Rs. 2,73,000 and this can be met from the provision made in the Loan Works Budget of 1920-21 for the purpose. I forward herewith a tabulated statement showing the rates of each of the tenderers."

The Committee approved of the proposal.

WIDENING OF WARDEN ROAD.

The Committee also considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that the work of widening Worli Road and that of constructing a straight road from Purbhadevi Road (Cadell Road extension) is nearly completed. As there were no gas mains in the district at the time when the estimates for these works were framed, no provision was made for providing gas lamps on these roads. The Gas Company have now laid mains in these roads and it is therefore proposed to provide gas lamps there. The total estimated cost for the work is Rs. 26,370 as per the accompanying estimate inclusive of Rs. 3,030 which will be the cost of lighting the side streets when they are constructed. As there is no provision in the Budget, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee of the Corporation to an advance of Rs. 26,370 being made from Surplus Loan Balances pending the adjustment against loan to be raised hereafter. I also request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the work being entrusted to the Bombay Gas Company and to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act."

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation recommending the advance and sanctioned the work being entrusted to the Bombay Gas Company.

GERMANS DYES FOR INDIA.

A press note states:—

The Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of dye stuffs will probably arrive from Germany as the British Empire share of stocks of dyes.

2. All the alizarine dye will be allotted to India after conversion by the British Alizarine Company into a form suitable for use in this country. This dye is already being received in small quantities, and is distributed at a controlled price to consumers only by Messrs. Latham Abercrombie of Bombay and Messrs. Best and Company of Madras.

3. Approximately 15 per cent. of the non-alizarine dyes will be allotted to India and will be obtainable only by consumers and sellers of dye stuffs through their London Agents.

4. Detailed lists of colours available and prices are expected to arrive in India shortly and will be issued, with the conditions under which the dyes can be obtained, by the Director of Industries, Bombay.

5. Consumers or sellers of dye stuffs in the Bombay Presidency or Native State under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, who have agents in England and wish to tender for supplies of non-alizarine dyes, should apply to the Director of Industries, Bombay, who will register their names and forward lists and other particulars above referred to, as soon as they are available.

6. Consumers and firms outside the Bombay Presidency should apply to the Directors of Industries in their own Provinces.

LATEST CABLES.

BUDGET DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. midnight April 22.

In the House of Commons during the Budget debate, Mr. Clynes lamented the undue wartime borrowing. He maintained that none of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would diminish the cost of living but that on the contrary they were more likely to intensify the situation. Mr. Clynes congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the excess profits proposal, but rejected the prolonged scheme for the redemption of debt which could be wiped out in a very few years by the continuance of a little self-sacrifice. The removal of the debt would give contentment not only to the poor but to many who were not classed as poor.

Mr. Marriott expressed the opinion that the budget would have an admirable effect in demonstrating to the whole world the country's confidence in national finances and would, therefore, react most favourably on British credit.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

COMPANIES QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

A notice issued by the Reforms Commissioner, Bombay states:—

The attention of firms, partnerships and companies in Bombay City is invited to the statement of qualifications (printed below) for their registration as voters at elections to the Bombay Legislative Council to be formed under the Indian Reform Scheme and they are requested to intimate within four days by letter signed by a majority of the firm, etc., and addressed to the Superintendent, Electoral Work (Reform), 13, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

(a) the name (in full) of the nominee,
(b) the business address (in full) including the ward in which the premises are situated,
(c) the rent paid by the firm,
(d) whether income-tax is paid,
(e) whether land revenue within Bombay City is paid,
(f) names of all partners.

If a reply be not received by the time required, the lists of the electoral roll will be sent to the press, in which case the firm's name will not appear in the list, and it will be necessary for it, if it wishes to exercise the privilege to vote, to make a claim before the revising authority.

Only such firms, partnerships or companies, the majority of whose members are British subjects, are eligible to vote.

A nominee who is a female, or a person under 21 years of age, or is not a British subject, or has been adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, will not be accepted for registration.

JOINT FAMILIES, PARTNERSHIPS, COMPANIES, JOINT ESTATES.

(1) Where any property held or occupied or payment made or received jointly by the members of a joint family or by the members of a partnership, firm or company, the majority of the members of which are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in Rule V would qualify for registration a person holding or occupying such property or making or receiving such payment separately, only one person shall be qualified for registration in respect of such property or payment.

(2) The person qualified for registration in the case of a joint family shall be the manager thereof and in the case of a partnership, firm or company, a member thereof appointed in writing by a majority of the members not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in Rule V.

(3) (a) No partnership, firm or company shall exercise such right of appointment if half or more of the members have already exercised a right of appointment on behalf of any other partnership, firm or company.

(b) A person who votes by virtue of an appointment and the provisions of this paragraph shall not be debarred from voting in his individual capacity if so entitled.

(4) If the majority of the members of a partnership, firm or company are Mahomedans or Europeans, the representative of the partnership, firm or company shall be qualified for registration in a Mahomedan or European constituency respectively; in all others the representative of a partnership, firm or company shall be qualified for registration in a non-Mahomedan constituency.

(5) A co-sharer in any property occupied or held or payment made or received shall be qualified for registration if his share or shares in any such property or payment if occupied, held, made or received separately, would have qualified him for registration.

The Renown arrived at Suva on the 19th. Messrs. A. John and Co., of Agra have donated Rs. 50,000 for establishing a library for Indians at Agra and Rs. 25,000 for a clock tower to be built in the Hewett Park.

A Calcutta message of April 20 says, the steamer Bhandra will be launched from the Howrah yards of Messrs. Burn and Company on Thursday next.

BURMA COUNCIL.

DEFENCE OF RICE CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

At the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council held on Saturday a resolution urging Government to retain Mr. Lewis' services by giving him a personal allowance equal to the Bombay Government's offer was defeated by twelve votes against four. On behalf of Government the assumption that there was no official available to replace Mr. Lewis was refuted and the deprecating effect of the motion on the P.W.D. staff was pointed out.

The Chief Secretary replying to question on return of ex-enemy aliens to Burma said that one was 87 years of age and was a sickly person. His wife who was a British born subject refused to accompany him to Germany. In the second case although the alien was originally of Austrian nationality, has later been recognised by the Roumanian Government as a Roumanian subject. In addition nine other nationalised British subject of ex-enemy origin have returned. The local Government originally intended to revoke the nationalisation certificate against six of these but have now refrained from doing so owing to the doubt of sufficiency of evidence to justify revokation. However, necessary action will be taken if found necessary.

During budget debate the Government spokesman defended rice control as being beneficial to cultivators. Rice control was claimed to be part of Government's duty in time of abnormal and economic conditions. It was stated the idea that all control would soon cease was a dillusion.

MISHAP TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS.

FLIGHT GIVEN UP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

News has arrived in Calcutta this morning from Weltevreden (Batavia) that Captain Mathews' Sopwith crabbed in landing at the Bats Island. The machine is damaged beyond repairs, only the motor is intact. Captain Mathews, who is slightly injured, has given up the flight. Sergeant Kay was badly bruised had his rib broken. Captain Mathews stated the accident was in no wise due to the flying ground which is in excellent condition and could be seen immediately after leaving Java. The Dutch Commander-in-Chief is sending the aviator to Bali to dismantle the damaged machine.

MUTTRA NEWS.

PROTEST AGAINST BYE-LAWS FOR LODGING HOUSES.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, April 18.

The National Week was observed here in accordance with the programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. Mass meetings were held on the 6th, 9th and 13th and usual resolutions were passed.

The special feature of the celebration was the Swadeshi bazaar and exhibition. For three days funds for the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial were collected in the town and villages.

Dharamsalas and lodging houses were closed here as a protest against the enforcement of bye-laws prudently suspended by the late Chairman Mr. Dampier. The bye-laws were framed by the Jihuzari Board regardless of the reasonable objections that were lodged against them. Pilgrims are greatly inconvenienced and wandering without shelter. Prosecutions are going on, even though the authorities are being approached for reconsidering them.

The Chairman and the Health Officer seem to be bent upon trampling public opinion.

Immediate attention of the local government is drawn to the situation.

Pundit Radhakrishna Bhargava is permitted to publish a Hindi periodical "Swatantra" from here.

RANGOON TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

A largely attended meeting of the telegraph employees at Rangoon and Mandalay has passed resolutions emphatically protesting against the reported intention of the Telegraph Committee to recommend a new pay rate effective from the date of sanction only and demanding retrospective effect to all schemes with effect from 1st December, 1919, failing which grave discontent will be caused. Telegrams to this effect have been sent to the Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department and the Director-General, Post and Telegraphs.

"THE BLEEDING PICTURE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was interested when I read in your Sunday issue the story of the bleeding picture; as this and other stories of Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle's ravings in spiritualism, represent the curious phases of human psychology. Medical men and students of science will be astounded when they read the statement that the blood on examination was discovered, to be a rare kind of human blood, and this statement was made on the authority of the Lister Institute, which I *presume is a scientific institute.* Medical men have never hitherto come across rare specimens of human blood, and this latest discovery of the Lister Institute must be taken *cum grano salis.* It seems to have become a fashion of late in England to impose on the credulous, judging by the stories of mediums and communications with the dead, etc., published in your journal.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

"A BLESSING IN DISGUISE!"

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

Nearly 1000 persons were homeless by the fire in Pazundaung, the Indian quarter of Rangoon on Saturday afternoon. The quarter is inhabited by over a hundred poor families in thatched houses closely packed and efforts have been made to re-erect them. The fire brigade was unable to reach the spot for absence of roads. The fire is regarded as a blessing in disguise as the quarter is under water during rains.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—No words can express how sincerely the employees in the Customs Preventive Department are indebted to you for the kindness and benevolence evinced in giving publication to their grievances on previous ocasions in your esteemed paper.

It has been heard from most of the Preventive officers that Hindu and Mohomedans do not deserve the Officer's post as they are not thoroughly acquainted with modern etiquette. Will the officers concerned justify and prove that wearing of hat and suit, eating with fork and knife, harassing the merchants, using slang language, and having white skin are the only suitable qualifications required for the post of a preventive officer drawing a salary of Rs. 200 according to the new scheme? If the higher authorities approve of this idea let them come forward and declare openly so that every care will be taken to manufacture Indian youths with a through coaching in the above mentioned qualifications. The Government's policy in this respect is most regrettable. The upholders of this policy of big stick can never be justified in saying on any drastice ground that the Hindus and Mohomedans are incapable of being admitted into the officer's grade and the seriousness of injustice involved in the refusal to allow them thus becomes clear to every one. It strikes me tremendously why the Government has adopted the double sided policy. By one way it employes qualified Indians on scanty salary of Rs. 30 while the other way is freely opened to unqualified Eurasians. mostly those who have studied up to 3rd standard to hold high posts carrying Rs. 100 which when the new scheme comes in force would be raised to Rs. 200, thus quite unjustly shutting the door against helpless qualified Hindu and Mohomedans and discouraging their future prospects. Will the Government institute a close enquiry and if it wants to prove the facts will it examine Eurasian candidates admitted in to the officer's grade, only in English and Mathematics to the Matriculation standard and see how many of them come out successful? If an impartial examination were to be held I have no hesitation in saying that the percentage of successful candidates would not exceed 8! But if the Indian candidates were to appear in the same examination. no doubt not less than eighty out of hundred would come out with flying colours. Dear Editor, if this is true and it is will you not join me in sympathising with helpless Hindus and Mohomedans who like orphans are mercilessly left to their fate. It is an admitted fact that the authorities do not want Hindus and Mohomedans in the Preventive Department but as they can not absolutely refuse their entrance, as they cannot do without them. they are taken up on a meagre pay and kept on lingering for years together on the same salary. If the proof of the pudding is in its eating my report bears testimony in every one of its pages to the spirit of justice, Fairplay, and Truth that has guided my labour in the discharge of arduous task. I think I have not yet sufficiently dealt with the misuse of the power entrusted to the authorities but before proceeding further I propose the following terms which the authorities would justly and sympathetically consider and put the matter to an end.

1. When a vacancy of a Preventive officer occurs the first chance should be given to a qualified and deserving man. No outsiders to whatever the nationality they belong, without any experience or superior merit. should be employed.

2. There should be no distinction of caste and colour. All should be treated equal.

3. No Eurasian candidates who have studied up to 3rd or 4th standard should be admitted in to the officers grade on a salary of Rs. 100 plus 40 under the pretex of having white skin. There are many who were formerly employed in G. I. P. Ry. as ticket collectors on Rs. 30 or 40 who are taken up in the Preventive officer's grade on Rs. 100 plus 40. Such men mey be admitted in to the Wharfingers' grade and not in to the Officers' Grade.

4. No junior should be allowed to supersode a senior at the absolute will and option of the Chief Inspector. This an unconcerned and impartial eye can openly ascribe to nothing but partiality.

5. Promotions as well as permanent posts should be given by a fixed system that is either by seniority or by a regular yearly increement. But it must be fixed.

6. Neither an Inspector nor any officer should interfere with the system.

7. There should only be two Grades namely, wharfinger's and officers'; wharfinger's may be admitted in to the Officer's grade without any bar.

8. Officer's posts should be freely opened to competent Mohomedans and Hindus who admitted even into the Inspectors' Grade. admitted even in to the Inspectors' Grade.

9. There should not be a vast differance between the salaries of Wharfingers and Preventive Officers. That is if a Preventive Officer is to start on Rs. 200 a wharfinger should also get not less than Rs. 125.

In fine it is the duty of the authorities concerned to redress their grievances under the loads whereof they helplessly laboured for the past several years unnoticed and uncared for inspite of their several appeals. Will the authorities wake up from a deep slumber and take the necessary steps to avoid unnecessary trouble in future?—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE".

Bombay, April 20.

RICE CONTROL.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS DENY ALLEGATIONS OF PROFITEERING.

A lengthy memorial has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor by the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, denying the allegations which have been made against them that they with held rice with a view to profiteering and urging the abolition of "control." In the course of the memorial it is stated as follows:

The outstanding evil of the present system is that a combination of a few monopolists has practically got the sole control of the market and with their immense influence they are able to dictate their own terms to the controller. The authorized rate of profit is 0-4-4-0 per bag but the monopolists have succeeded in securing a profit of 1-2-9 per bag as will be seen from the statement of particulars hereto annexed and marked A; that represents a total loss of Rs. 8 to 10 lacs *per month to the consumer.* Your Excellency is aware that under the February 19 licenses themonopolists were allowed to import 1,20,000 tons of rice at Rs. 14-8-9 per bag inspite of the fact that we were ready and willing to import the same quality at the rate of Rs. 13-14-0. It is on record that for the February imports, members of our Association were willing to obtain licenses and that too at rates beneficial to the consumer yet our offer was not accepted on the incorrect plea that we were late. Even assuming that we were late it was open to your Excellency's Government whose one concern was the consumer to reduce the monopolist rate to the level of our offered rate. Notwithstanding the fact that our offer was brought by our Association to your Excellency's notice this immense piece of profiteering was allowed to be perpetrated; we are painfully surprised that instead of mending these transparent wrongs done to the consumer the Director of Civil Supplies should go on making incorrect statements about withholding of rice by members of our Association; the latest example of this propaganda of fiction is to be found in his press note No. 1540 D. C. S. dated the 11th March 1920 reviewing the rice situation in February last.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

The monopolists have succeeded in prejudicing and misleading the Director of Civil Supplies to such an amazing extent that they are apparently having everything their own way; they enter and quit the rice market according as it suits their interests; we have already shown how they retired from the market when in October 1919 they found that it would not pay them to continue: they again entered it in January 1920 when the prospects of importers had somewhat improved and now when the fall in prices of some food grains has led to the slackening of the demand for rice they have again retired; that a department which has been started and maintained out of public moneys and professedly in the interests of consumer should allow this sort of a game of hide and seek is to our minds exceedingly unseemly; only in February 1920 our bills of lading with respect to 15,000 tons of rice had been virtually confiscated and handed over to Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., without asemblance of justification and now when the market is quiet part of the same bills are returned to us on the demonstrably false excuse that there will be difficulty about delivery as the marks on the bags are not the same as shown in the bills; that Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., should retire from the field is not a matter for surprise as they cannot be expected to remain in a waning market; but that while retiring they should make false and reckless allegations against our members and that the Director of Civil Supplies should deem it his duty to repeat these allegations without even the pretext of an enquiry amounts in our opinion to a grave scandal which we feel sure your Excellency's Government will take immediate steps to remove.

As was natural this organised profiteering on the part of the few outsiders and favoured monopolists has, in addition to hitting hard the consumer, inflicted an immense and lasting injury on the regular traders in rice and on none more than on the members of our Association. We maintain big permanent establishments in Bombay and Burma and have to spend large sums of money on godowns and ware-houses, moreover we invest our time energy and resources in the rice business; we are thus a great asset in the food supply of this country; under the circumstances we submit that we have a legitimate place in the rice trade and our fair profits are a proper charge on the consumer; this point has been systematically ignored by the Director of Civil Supplies although the Government of India have been pleased to recognise it in the matter of granting of licenses for the import of Burma rice into India and in fact the Government of India's recognition is at present in operation in Calcutta; but while the monopolists are allowed openly to pocket lacs upon lacs of rupees beyond authorised profit out of the consumer's scanty means our reasonable gains were grossly misrepresented as profiteering the monopolists are mostly millers and have rarely if at all supplied rice to India before; the majority of them are European capitalists; the presence of a few Indian firms among them while it effectively conceals the real character of the monopoly makes no difference whatever in its consequences; we are confident of your Excellency's keen solicitude for the interests of the consumer and the legitimate trader and we have been therefore encouraged to point out the inevitably disastrous consequences of allowing in the name of the state control of rice the creation of a food monopoly which is the worst of all monopolies. It is a double wrong on the members of our Association; it shuts them out of their legitimate trade and exposes them to a calumny of a flagrantly selfish and unjust character.

ABOLISH THE "CONTROL."

The only way out of this undesirable state of things is to abolish the "control" altogether and to open the rice trade with Burma to all bonafide merchants. We are axious that our proposal should not be misunderstood. We are clearly not in favour of the abolition of control on the export of rice to foreign countries; until the food situation in India becomes easier the embargo on the export of rice is absolutely essential and should be continued; but we do most emphatically urge for the abolition of control on the import of rice specially in this Presidency as it has done incalculable harm alike to the consumer and the trader. If however some local control is considered necessary we would submit that only the prices should be controlled but that the licenses to import should be freely given to all who are prepared to sell rice at prices fixed by the controller; the prices of many food grains have gone down recently and those of rice will similarly decline if the present artificial monopoly is done away with. We therefore earnestly request your Excellency's Government to recommend to the Government of India either to abolish the control of rice altogether or to curtail it in the manner we have suggested; and in the meantime we pray that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to issue orders on the Director of Civil Supplies to desist from unfounded and unwarrantable attacks on our honour which are, we submit, highly improper for a responsible officer of the Government to make.

FOR PARTICIPATING IN PEACE CELEBRATIONS,

SOME NON-OFFICIALS BOYCOTTED FROM WEDDING CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

An amusing incident of some Khilafat interest happened recently. On the occasion of the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq's daughter, a large number of guests were present at the function, including prominent Moslem Government officials and non-officials. A few leaders of the Khilafat movement, who were also present, took objection to the presence, at the function, of those Moslems who had participated in the Peace Celebrations in December last, and told Mr. Huq that they would not take part in the dinner. Mr. Huq said that he had omitted to invite to marriage three non-officials who had taken part in the Peace Celebrations, and that he did not know that among those invited, were some who had taken part in the Peace Celebrations. As regards Government officials he had not done wrong in inviting them. Mr. Huq's explanation that he had omitted to invite the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim, some Imperial Council members and others, because they had participated in the Peace Celebrations, satisfied the Khilafat leaders.

WHEAT AND GRAM.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONTROL CEASES ON MAY 1.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 20.

It is announced that with effect from 1st May next all inter-provincial control over wheat and gram will be removed except in the case of movements to and from the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

LALA LAJPATRAI IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here yesterday and addressed a meeting this evening with the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair on the "present political situation and the attitude of the people towards the Reform Scheme".

MR. HORNIMAN'S RECALL.

DELAY IS INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you give space to the following letter in your paper?

I want to impress upon the mind of the Governor of Bombay that when an act of justice—the recall of Mr. Horniman—is to be done, it should be done as quickly as possible. All delay is in itself injustice, says a wise writer. The wrong grows greater with every passing hour, and the required reparation shrinks in value. If there is something to be made right, do it now.—Yours, etc.,

MEHERJI MANECKJI BHATHENA.

Bombay, April 19.

PLIGHT OF CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a characteristic feature of Government offices to keep their standard of pay as low as possible thus detracting good and efficient workmen and creating an atmosphere of discontent among the members of their staff who are destined "to groan and sweat under a weary life from morning to night" for a miserable pittance. The recent revision of the Bombay Currency Office in connection with which your correspondent "Justice" wrote last week furnishes one with the idea on what lines Government are working. Indeed the lot of clerks is hard and cheerless and it is only such as have passed through the strata of society from which they are recruited, can justly appreciate their feelings and sufferings. Their pay apart from being not commensurate with their hard work does not even permit them to hold their heads above water in these times when the high cost of living and rack rents are the order of the day.—Yours, etc.,

"COSMOPOLITAN."

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT KARWAR NEXT MONTH

A public meeting of the Kanara citizens residing in Bombay was held in the hall of the Servants of India Society, under the presidentship of the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, on Sunday last to elect delegates to the first sessions of the Kanara District Conference to be held at Karwar early in May. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm prevailed. The following resolutions were unanimously passed in the meeting:—

Kanara citizens residing in Bombay, in meeting assembled, hereby place on record their sense of gratification at the decision of the citizens of Karwar to hold the first session of the Kanara District Conference at Karwar early next month and beg to assure the Reception Committee of their hearty co-operation and support.

This meeting wishes to record its sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the sub-committee of the Kanara Peoples' Association and the public press in Kanara and thanks them for bringing about conditions favourable to the early holding of the conference and congratulates them on the success of their efforts.

The meeting appointed a committee to draft resolutions and invites its delegates to place them before the Subjects' Committee on behalf of the Bombay centre.

The meeting authorised the president to communicate the resolutions to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Kanara District Conference, Karwar.

A Funds Committee was appointed and about 20 delegates were elected.

The following donations were announced on the spot:—

Mr. K. Y. Wagle (Rs. 101) Mr. R. J. Kastekar (Rs. 101) Mr. Shantaram Kulkarni (51) Mr. N. B. Wagle (Rs. 30) Mr. G. R. Karki (Rs. 30) Mr. S. R. Nadkerny (Rs. 11) Mr. P. V. Telang (Rs. 11) Mr. V. M. Dubhashe (Rs. 10) and Mr. L. D. Kulkarni (Rs. 10).

With a vote of thanks to the president the proceedings terminated.

TRUSTEESHIP FOR PARSIS' FIRE TEMPLE AT RAGOON.

CONTEST BETWEEN ORTHODOX AND PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 19.

A meeting of Parsis to elect two trustees for the fire temple on Sunday lasted two hours and was at times disorderly. The contest turned on the lines of orthodox and progressive parites. The surviving trustee is connected with the progressive section. One orthodox candidate received 38 votes and the second orthodox tied with the progressive candidate with 26 votes each, one vote for the progressive party candidate being objected to. If that vote is allowed the progressive party candidate will have a majority. The matter will be reported to the Chief Court for decision.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS PROHIBITED IN BANSDA.

(Associated Press.)

GUJARAT, April 17.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bansda has prohibited the slaughter of animals in the name of the Goddess on the occasion of the annual Unnai pilgrimage in the vicinity of Navsari.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The following names of British officers appear in the latest casualty list:—

Killed:—Indian Army, Lieutenant H. C. M. David.

Wounded:—Captain H. Vaughan Jones and Lieutenant J. W. H. Harrison.

PEDDAR MARKET FOOT-BRIDGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know whether the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police or the Port Trustees are responsible for the foot-bridge across the rails at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, near the Pedder Market, being kept clean and free from encumbrances. The said foot-bridge is thronged with all sorts of beggars who create nuisance by expectorating, spitting, and so on. I shall, therefore, be obliged by your finding space for these few lines and I hope they will catch the eyes of the authority or authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

F. PEREIRA.

48, Matharpacady,
Bombay No. 10.
April 20.

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PARSIS' TOWERS OF SILENCE.

AEROPLANES NOT TO FLY OVER THEM.

The following correspondence with reference to flying of aeroplanes over the Towers of Silence has passed between Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his Excellency Sir George Lloyd:—

Dear Mr. Cowie,—I shall thank you to kindly place the following matter before his Excellency the Governor for his favourable consideration.

The religious customs of our Parsee community require that bodies of the dead should not be seen by non-Parsees. To observe that custom, our Towers of Silence where according to our custom bodies are exposed to the sun and to flesh-devouring birds are surrounded by high walls. Now the introduction of aeroplanes and such other flying machines causes an anxiety among our people that curiosity may lead some persons flying in such machines to hover in the air over our Towers and even to photograph the interior of our Towers. If such a thing will happen that will wound the religious feelings of our community.

I, therefore, on behalf of my community pray that his Excellency the Governor may be pleased to use his influence to have the particular area at and around our Towers declared as a prohibited area and that no persons flying in such machines may even approach the Towers and take any photographs. My community shall feel highly grateful to his Excellency if he will kindly issue necessary directions in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Dear Sir Jamsetjee,—In reply to your letter of the 13th April, I am directed to inform you that on receipt of your original letter regarding aeroplanes flying over the Towers of Silence, his Excellency directed that a letter on the subject should be addressed to the headquarters of the Royal Air Force at Simla. An answer has now been received from Air Commodore Webb Bowen, who states that low flying over any city in India is now a civil offence by the rules for flying in India and that in addition an order is being published regarding low flying over places of worship of all creeds.

His Excellency is further informed that the Commissioner of Police has issued a direct warning to the pilots of aeroplanes now flying in Bombay to avoid flying low over the Towers of Silence.

I am directed to state that his Excellency is fully confident that the rules referred to above together with the particular warning issued by the Commissioner of Police, will be effective in removing any cause of complaint and trusts that the Parsi community will have no further ground of dissatisfaction in this matter.

I am to add that his Excellency has no objection to the publication of your original letter and of this present letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. G. ADAM.

NO MORE TENDER, ACHING FEET.

MEDICAL MAN SAYS TRY ONE DIP IN SALTRATED WATER FOR QUICK AND LASTING RESULTS WHEN FEET BURN, SMART, SWELL, ITCH, BLISTER, AND PERSPIRE. GIVES PRESCRIPTION.

The blood circulation in the feet is nearly always defective, due to their great distance from the heart. For this reason the feet are especially susceptible to heat and cold, the skin callouses easily, pores clog, corns form, and various unhealthy conditions develop rapidly. The lack of proper circulation always renders injuries to the feet highly dangerous and liable to infection, tetanus (lock-jaw) being frequent and tissue-repair very slow. Such diseases as Dropsy and Gout usually affect the feet first of all. Bearing the whole weight of the body, shoe pressure, on sensitive, irritated nerves and on delicate blood-vessels, all tend to make matters worse, for the blood is Nature's own soothing, healing, and curative agent. It will do what no medicine, liniment or ointment can. When you bruise your flesh, you instinctively rub it to attract the blood and soothe the pain. Stimulate the circulation of the feet by resting them in hot saltrated water, and see how quickly your aches, pains and other foot troubles disappear. Even rheumatic twinges, stiffness, swellings, and inflammation Immediately subside. A few ounces of Rendel Bath Saltrates is all you need. It immediately medicates and oxygenates water, to which it is added and the cost is extremely slight. All chemists would have the refined compound in stock, as it is very generally prescribed by physicians and chiropodists.

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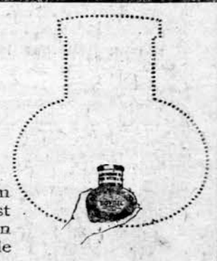

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DR. GIRDWOOD'S LECTURES.

FEES TO BE UTILISED FOR BENEFIT OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Dr. H. D. Girdwood who is in Calcutta lecturing with the India Office film "With the Empire's Fighters" promised His Excellency the Viceroy that he would attempt to raise by the lecture fees, exhibitions and subcriptions a sum of Rs. one lakh for such charity as His Excellency may select. The Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board writes to inform Dr. Girdwood that it is proposed to utilise the money in making further special grants to the large class of Indian soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war and whose cases frequently involve great hardship.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A correspondent writes:—

The two huge protest meetings recently held at Bandra owing to the order of the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner, N. D., postponing the elections fixed for the 12th instant, will live in the memory of the ratepayers and citizens of Bandra for a long time to come. The Commissioner having agreed with the Collector a memorial had to be sent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

From the facts set forth in this memorial and other circumstances referred to by the eloquent speakers in their speeches it was abundantly clear that they were quite justified in condemning, in the most scathing terms the tactics of those responsible for the postponement of the elections.

One satisfactory feature of the meetings was that the people evidently had made up their minds that in future only such candidates should receive support at elections who have sheer merit and that no more racial or religious fellow-feeling or family partiality shall count in the matter.

MR. SASTRI AND GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not think the Hon. Mr. Patel was fair either to the Government or to the moderates when he complained, in the interview he gave to the Associated Press of India on the eve of his departure for England, that during the last legislative session in Delhi. The Government of India excluded all Extremist members or members representing the congress view in Council from all Committees they set up. I am not here speaking of the informal Advisary Committee on Reforms, but of the select Committees that were appointed during the session to consider different bills; and in this connection. let me point out that this experience was not peculiar to Mr. Patel or Mr. Khaparde alone; but even a man like Mr. Sastri was similarly excluded. Surely there were at least three or four Committees on which his services would have been of great value both to the public and the Government. One should have thought that if there was any committee more than another set up during the Delhi session of the Council on which Mr. Sastri's long and wide experience as an educationist of high standing and a university man of exceptional merit entitled him to serve. it was the one to which the Dacca University Bill was referred; but from this. as well as all the others. Mr. Sastri was carefully excluded.

At first sight I was inclined to think that this exclusion was merely accidental; but it seems, as Mr. Patel points out, it was part of a policy of the Government of India, as at present constituted. The fact that men like Mr. Sastri were excluded and those like Mr. Sarma—I mean not the slightest disrespect to him—who seemed to be their special favourite during the session probably by reason of his defence of Lord Chelmsford at the Amritsar Congress, were included, seems to confirm the above belief. I need hardly say that this policy of exclusion, calculated as it is to be highly detrimental to the best interests of the country, deserved the strongest condemnation.—Yours, etc.

DATTA.

Delhi, April 19.

MODERATES AND PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I remind those who take a "moderate" view of the Punjab atrocities what "The Bengali", Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's moderate paper, said in connection with his arrest at Barisal 14 years ago? The Moderate leader was arrested and taken to the residence of a British officer before whom he was made to stand. This is how our Moderate friend's own paper described the affair: "Think, brethren, of our patriot standing before the tyrant, like Christ before Pilate!"

Compare the indignity to which Mr. Banerjea was put, with that Satanic order under which every son of India, prince or peasant, had to crawl on his belly before the commonest European soldier. The man, who does not insist on the severest punishment being meted out to those officials responsible for wantonly insulting the whole notion, is a coward.

Adequate punishment is a recognised remedy, curative and preventive, for criminal offences. When, in the history of the world, did men commit more revolting crimes than those committed by the Punjab officials on "a population, disarmed and resourceless"?

What matters is not the sentiments of a few Moderate individuals, but the honour of an outraged nation.—Yours, etc.,

"SON, REMEMBER."

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, Member Bengal Executive Council will shortly retire and proceed Home.

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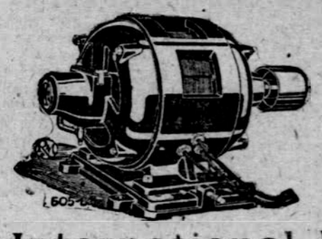

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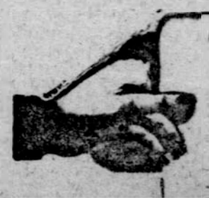

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*SERIAL STORY**

NILIMA.

BY SUNALINI RAJAM.

CHAPTER III.

From the day of their arrival, Nikhil and Maya were enamoured of Rangoon. The scenery was so bewitching in all its verdant beauty, to eyes used to little besides the smoke-begrimed piles of buildings in Calcutta, that Maya, in the effusive manner characteristic of her, went into hysterics very nearly, over the exceptional and totally unexpected beauty of her new surroundings.

The houses were most artistically constructed—the long, winding roads were broad, clean and well-lighted. The men in their picturesque costumes and gay silk head-dresses tied jauntily to one side, and the women with their hair dressed high, who though not perhaps, strictly speaking beautiful, looked quaint and fascinating—in fact, all the Burmese men and women Maya saw, seemed to her excited eyes, characters in a play or figures walking out of gorgeously-tinted pictures!

Nikhil's Calcutta friend had kept his word and asked a pleader, Nitratan Babu to render Nikhil all the help he would be sure to need in a new place. This Nilratan Babu had assisted Nikhil to find for himself and Maya, an exceedingly fine house, close to the "Royal Lakes," the loveliest spot in all Rangoon. The house was a picture of architectural beauty and stood in the middle of an extensive garden, rich in fruit and flowering trees, while behind the house, glistened the waters of a huge lake surrounded almost completely by clumps of straight, tall, waving palms.

The house and garden delighted Maya's beauty-loving soul, and her delight gave Nikhil untold happiness; and for the first few weeks, Maya rejoiced over the beauty of her new home as a child rejoices over a bright, shining toy.

For the first few weeks also, Nikhil and Maya lived in a world apart—life for them was rose-tinted and their mutual love was all they seemed to need to make life a paradise on earth. Nikhil could not pay serious attention to business, although he had joined the Rangoon bar, the members of which considered him a truly great acquisition, on account of his handsome person, keen intelligence and genial manners, not to speak of the fact that he was said to be very rich, sociable and hospitable!

Many were the delightful expeditions Nikhil and Maya went out on, furniture and curio hunting, and since Maya was, by nature an artist, it did not take long for her to collect for her home, wonderful Burmese carved furniture, gorgeous hangings with quaint, beautiful designs and a thousand art curios of every conceivable kind.

Maya had plenty of occupation now, so Nikhil, with her permission, began to take life seriously once more and put in his attendance at court with strict regularity.

There was seemingly unending amusement for Maya in the house; she took endless delight—as which artistic womna does not?—in arranging and re-arranging her new treasures, a hundred times; going round the rooms tirelessly with her head cocked on one side to decide which style of arrangement suited her best; pulling a chair an unnecessary half-inch this way, and a table an equally unnecessary half-inch that—as for some mysterious reason women do. The house looked a picture after Maya's nimble hands completed the arrangements; there were signs of her delicate taste in every room of the house. But as with all shallow natures Maya's excitement over her beautiful house soon began to abate and a feeling of restless loneliness was creeping over her. Nikhil was away half the day and came home fairly in the evening. Maya was too impatient to find pleasure in quiet pursuits; she took up a book, read through a few pages and finally threw it aside with a weary yawn. A few minutes at the splendid organ Nikhil had bought for her, bored her to extinction for lovely voice unless I have someoody to sing to."

"It is so dull for me, Nikhil," she said to him one day, clinging to his arm "it is all very well for you who are out all day and see so many new people; but I am always alone." she complained bitterly of her loneliness. "Why do you not ask people to come and see me?" she suddenly asked.

Nikhil flushed at the question, for he could not tell her what she ought to have known, that people could not be asked to come and see her. He hated to see this cloud on Maya's face and racked his brains to think what he could do to make her life less lonely.

"Maya darling, you are right—you are too much alone. I must see what I can do to brighten you up. Now let me see" Nikhil said, and contracted his brows in a frown while he thought for a few minutes. Suddenly an idea seemed to strike him. "I know, Maya" he said with a smile. "I'll bring my friend Jamini to see us sometimes; he was a playmate of mine in my childhood, and I have met him again here after all these years. After all, I do not see why you should not, in this far-off place, meet one or two of my friends. Jamini is an amusing fellow and, as far as I know, well-meaning. He is an excellent musician besides so that he can entertain us of an evening. Will that do for the present, darling?" Tenderly Nikhil drew Maya's face to his, happy to see it bright and smiling again.

Thus it was that Jamini Sen came to visit Maya. He had an inexhaustible fund of amusing anecdotes to relate and his musical talents were undoubtedly remarkable, so that Nikhil and Maya found Jamini Babu's company exceedingly pleasant. He became a frequent visitor and in course of time, fell into a kind of habit of coming home every evening with his friend Nikhil to chat with him and Maya over a cup of tea! These daily visits combined with Jamini Babu's bold yet subtle advances and Maya's susceptibility to flattery, to create between them a relationship, which could not but gradually border on the dangerous!

One afternoon, Maya was in her usual manner, pottering about the house, thoroughly at a loss as to what to do with herself till Jamini Babu, and of course Nikhil came home, and craving for some fresh excitement to relieve the monotony of a life, still sweet to her, but somewhat less full than in the first flush of joy. As if in answer to wishes, a servant came and announced that a woman waited downstairs and asked permission to see her.

"A woman?" exclaimed Maya, "What kind of woman—Burmese, is she?"

"No, Madam—she looks a Bengali."

"A Bengali woman! How exciting!" Maya was curious and eager—"Show her up here immediately," she said to the servant and watched the door wonderingly as she waited for her visitor to enter.

A slim, graceful woman came in with a dignity not lost on Maya—the woman had her veil drawn low over her face so that nothing of it was visible to Maya's curious eyes. "Who are you, my dear, and what can I do for you?" Maya asked, not without hesitation, for she did not quite know how to address this person who was so dignified and yet who could not have come to her like this, except to ask a favour of some sort. The person addressed answered in a low voice that trembled slightly as she began, but grew more steady as she proceeded. "I am a poor woman in need of a home" she said. "I have heard about you from some people here, as a lady with a kind, generous heart and have come to you in the hope that, being a Bengali, like myself, you will give me a home in return for my services." She ceased, and Maya now thoroughly roused and excited, asked "Where do you come from? You speak like a well-born woman; how it is you are in this condition?"

"I come of a respectable family" the woman replied "but misfortune has robbed me of all I had and I am now compelled to seek service in some good family where I shall be treated with respect."

Had Maya been in the minutest degree less impulsive and at all capable of thinking out a matter calmly, it would surely have occurred to her that she should satisfy herself about the kind of woman this applicant was, before deciding to take her into her home. But carried away as she always let herself be by her impulses, Maya hastened to ask—"But what work can you do for me? I loathe the bother of housekeeping, and if you can undertake to relieve me entirely of the worry of managing this big house, I shall be glad to give you a home."

"I shall do that to the utmost of my ability, I am used to the work and it does not weary me. Try me for a short time." The woman's tones had an undercurrent of grim resolve that escaped Maya's ears.

"May I see your face?" Maya asked laughingly "I am sure to know from your looks whether you are to be trusted or not."

Slowly, deliberately the woman lifted the *saree* from off her face; two large, dark eyes looked long and steadily at Maya's bright beauty. Maya, taken aback by the nobility and loveliness of the face exposed to her gaze, could only stammer—"You are—you are wonderfully—that is, I mean, you look quite trustworthy."

"Thank you" the other returned calmly and proudly. "I have only one condition to lay down and that is, that I need never, under any circumstances, meet the gentlemen of the house—I hope you understand my——".

"Oh, yes", interrupted Maya, "I quite understand. You are a respectable woman and would naturally not care to be seen by strangers. That will be all right—er—" "Rohini"—Maya could be very sweet when she chose, and as she spoke to the woman with a bright smile on her face, she looked adorably lovely. "Now, Rohini, if you will come with me, I shall show your department and work generally and then, whenever you wish, you may go back and fetch your belongings." And Maya, quite cheerful again since the cropping up of this new source of excitement, pleased to think that here was somebody whom she could make a sort of companion of, one, of course, whom she could patronise; and delightfully impressed with a sense of her own charitable instincts and kind-heartedness, led the way downstairs, followed by the silent, graceful woman.

When Nikhil and Jamini Babu came home, they found Maya full of bright talk and excitement over her "acquisition of the afternoon; she sang the praises of the beauty and respectability of her new companion to such an extent that Nikhil, who was on the point of enquiring further about the woman Maya had employed, glad to find Maya contented once more and thinking it well that she should have a respectable woman to keep her company, said "Well, Maya, if *you* say she is lovely, she must surely be so. I only hope she is not an imposter."

"Nonsense, Nikhil, you know nothing about it," Maya retorted indignantly. "Do you think I cannot judge? If ever you see her, you are sure to fall in love with her—she is so beautiful!"

"Not much fear of that, is there, Jamini, while such a queen of beauty reigns in my home?" But even as he smiled and said this, Nikhil sighed unconsciously. Jamini Babu shot a bold glance of admiration at Maya, who saw the look and appreciated it. Maya was glad to hear this remark from Nikhil; she had been fancying of late that he was not quite as free from care as he was in the beginning of their life together; that something was worrying him—something that seemed to draw his thoughts away from herself and his passion for her, even in their happiest moments. Now Maya felt sure she was mistaken and her mind was cleared of the doubts that had been vaguely disturbing her—vaguely only—because she was being irresistably, though slowly, attracted by the sparkling charms of the bold, wily man Nikhil had introduced into the house—the traitor who had set his evil heart on winning away from his unsuspecting friend, this lovely creature whom, his keen judgment told him, he would not find it too difficult to entrap!

A few evenings later, after a particularly delightful tea, Nikhil, Jamini Babu and Maya were sitting together in a spacious verandah of the house, green, cool and soothing to the tired eye, decorated as it was with luxurious pots of rare ferns and palms, Nikhil was glancing hurriedly through a big bundle of briefs that had been entrusted to him that day, while Maya and Jamini Babu looked over the pages of an illustrated magazine. Nikhil had returned home more than usually tired and was not a little pleased to find a most refreshing-looking tea-table ready for him; he knew Maya was incapable of administering to his tastes so well—he had put up during these past months with incredibly bad management and slack ways, for in his passion for Maya, Nikhil who had ever been used to the best of things at home, was prepared to overlook defects of all kinds in the girl he cared for. Still, these things *did* tell on Nikhil's health and mind, unwilling though he was to confess it even to himself; he looked pale now and slightly haggard and was less strong in health than he had ever been before.

A casual remark of Nikhil, made with no intention whatever of hurting Maya, gave the evil Jamini an opportunity of openly discussing with Maya her life with Nikhil, and thus paved the way for a dangerously close intimacy between the two.

"Really, Maya," Nikhil remarked without even looking up from his papers, "this woman—companion or whatever you call her is a marvel! The house has had the atmosphere of a real home ever since she has taken charge of it: everything goes like clock-work and as for me", he laughed, "I have not eaten so well ever since I—I mean, for a long time. I congratulate you on your sense in employing her, Maya."

Maya's face flushed—it was not pleasant to her to hear these words from Nikhil and a slight frown of displeasure contracted her fair brow. Nikhil saw neither the flush nor the frown, but Jamini Babu who was ever watchful of Maya's smallest action, saw both and seized an opportunity that Nikhil gave him just then by leaving him alone with Maya, to say—

"Nikhil is a queer fellow! Fancy expecting you to be a household-drudge! You, Maya, who are so beautiful and delicate, you who are such an angel of beauty, how can any man in his senses want you to soil your rose-leaf hands with common household work? Nikhil loves you, I believe and yet he does not hesitate to pain you by saying almost in so many words, that you are incapable of making the house a home for him! And he does not even care whether you are hurt or not—he has surely noticed it; he leaves you to suffer, without a word of regret! Callous, I call it. If *I* were the lucky man to be loved by—by you, Maya", he dropped his voice to a tender whisper, "but I must not proceed—it is not fair to my friend to tell you all that I feel. Forget this foolish outburst, Maya and pardon me—I shall not be so weak another time!" Jamini Babu bit his lip as though to restrain himself, but while he spoke, the black-hearted traitor watched Maya keenly to mark the effects of his words, and he rejoiced inwardly when he saw that far from being offended, as she certainly ought to have been, Maya was somewhat pleased with his subtle and well-timed flattery.

A beginning once made, it did not take long for a clever schemer like Jamini Babu to fill Maya's mind with doubt and distrust of Nikhil; and, indeed, Nikhil's behaviour during this time greatly helped his treacherous friend in his designs, for though Nikhil was still devoted to Maya, he found it more and more difficult as time went on, to keep out of his mind, thoughts of his deserted wife and child. At first, no doubt, in the heat of his absorbing passion for Maya's beauty, (for a few weeks sufficed to disillusion poor Nikhil about her qualities of head and heart), it had not been impossible for him to devote his whole mind to her; but with the wearing off of the novelty of the situation and the insight he had gained into Maya's character and mind through close contact with her, poor Nikhil found it impossible to shut out of his heart the memory of his wife, whose pure face and loving eyes rose ever before him. Of late, Nilima's face had been haunting him—it would appear before him in all its noble beauty and the eyes seemed to look straight into his with an expression—not of reproach—but of unchanged love and tenderness. And it was this absence of reproach in the sad eyes that haunted him so continually that tormented Nikhil—he often fell into moods of abstraction, would sit for minutes together gazing intently at nothing and often, even in Maya's company, grew absent-minded and losing all interest in his surroundings, suddenly and abruptly left her and locked himself up in his room.

Nikhil's watchful, wily friend was only too quick to notice every little sign of disturbance on Nikhil's face and in his general behaviour, and as things were moving so distinctly in his favour, there was joy in his heart whenever he hastened by insinuations, looks and whispers to point out to Maya the strangeness of Nikhil's conduct. Jamini Babu even talked openly of these things to her and pretended righteous and just indignation at the neglect with which, as he made Maya believe, Nikhil was treating her!

Meanwhile Rohini, who had captured Maya's fancy and been admitted into the house as a sort of housekeeper, had, by her excellent management and quiet, unobstrusive way of making herself useful wherever her help was needed, became an important factor in the household. Maya was only too glad to be rid of the entire trouble and entrust it all to this silent, capable woman who, as Maya saw in a very short while, was as trustworthy and able as she was beautiful. Nikhil's house was an exceedingly large one, so that Maya found no difficulty in fulfilling her promise to Rohini, of keeping her apart entirely from that side of the house which the men mostly used. Rohini was satisfied, therefore with the work she had been able to obtain for herself and did it to the best of her ability and to the perfect satisfaction of her employer who stated most emphatically in the beginning at any rate, that she had found a veritable treasure in Rohini and considered herself the luckiest woman going to have procured such a thoroughly capable and honest servant and one so respectable into the bargain!

Rohini kept quite aloof from everybody in the house; she went about her work in a modest way and was loved by the regiment of servants whose work it was part of her duties to regulate. She always had a kind word and a smile for them and they, one and all, adored her and blessed the fate that sent her to rule over them and save them from the tyrannical, harsh temper of their mistress.

Maya, in the beginning, had tried to make a companion of Rohini, but when she found that her advances met with no more than a respectful, cold return, she contented herself with visiting Rohini's department once or twice a day to jot down random accounts and see if anything needed her attention. What a queer creature this is! Maya often said to herself. I wonder what makes her so dreadfully reserved and cold. What pleasure does she find in keeping to herself morning, noon and night? Heavens, it would kill me in a week to live all by myself as she does!" Pleasure loving Maya shuddered at the thought. Maya could not understand this strange woman; she liked her, and yet there was something in Rohini that she hated—or feared was it? There were times when before a certain look in Rohini's eyes, Maya's petty, weak soul shrank and cowered—why, she could not tell. It irritated her profoundly that she should ever experience this feeling of smallness and at such times, she hated Rohini and would have dismissed her angrily but for the fact that she realised far too well what a blessing Rohini was to her, to send her away. By taking all responsibility off Maya's shoulders, Rohini left her ample time to enjoy herself either in idling away precious hours in vain and unprofitable thoughts or, an occupation that was dangerously agreeable to Maya now, in spending hours of each day in Jamini Babu's company—he had taken to "dropping in" even when Nikhil was away from home.

And during this period, Nikhil was away from home far more than was necessary; he could not bear with calmness the atmosphere of his home; he wanted to get away from himself, from the troubled thoughts and bitter-sweet memories that filled his heart and gave him no rest by night or by day. The only way to forget things he decided, was by overworking himself, and accordingly Nikhil threw himself into his professional work with all the energy in him and came home late, tired, worn-out and intensely miserable.

Maya was still fond of Nikhil, though a slight reserve had unconsciously sprung up between them. She tried to be sweet and loving to him as usual, but whether it was that Maya's love for him was not what it was, or that Nikhil did not value it as much as he had done at first, things were not the same. Both of them felt the change, but could not and so, did not speak of it to each other.

In spite of the fact that Nikhil was too lost in his own thoughts to pay much heed to what was going on around him, he was not blind to the fact that between Jamini Babu and Maya had grown a relationship which could not be called one of mere friendship, a relationship, which, had his love for Maya continued to be as passionate as before, would have made Nikhil all but murder the man who had once been his friend! But now, steeped as he was in his own miserable thoughts and haunted as his days and nights were by the face and presence almost, of his wife, whom he longed for with an intensity of feeling that surprised Nikhil himself, he saw all that was happening but had not the desire to interfere. When he could not devote himself to Maya as he had vowed to do, when his love was giving way to a sort of pity for her and hatred of himself, what right had he to object to her friendship with another man, whose company helped her to pass agreeably a few hours of her lovely life—the life he, Nikhil had brought her to? Thus Nikhil argued with himself and left Maya to enjoy herself in her own way. His own health and mind were giving way under the tremendous strain—the days could be drowned in work, but what of the nights of intolerable torture that Nikhil had to pass? Often and often, in his restless tossing, he started out of bed so violently as to cause Maya to jump up, terrified; often and often, poor, unhappy Nikhil was compelled to press both his hands tightly over his mouth to stifle the agonised cry of "Nilima" that rose passionately to his parched lips!

"Whatever is the matter with you, Nikhil?" Maya asked him times out of number. "Why do you start up like this in your sleep. Is anything worrying you?"

"It is nothing, Maya" Nikhil invariably replied. "It is nothing at all. I have not been quite well for some time and besides my brain is a trifle overworked. I have been working hard, as you know. Rest quietly, Maya—don't trouble your mind about me; I shall soon be well again."

Nikhil was as kind as ever to Maya, attentive to her and cheerful, as far as he could be so, whenever he spent a little time at home with her. But he knew how useless it was to try to deceive Maya; the restraint and slight indifference of her manner towards him, showed Nikhil very clearly, both that she knew of the change in his feelings for her and that Maya's love for himself had also undergone a change.

Was Nikhil sorry that Maya cared less for him than she used to? Scarcely—it was well, he thought, for if she had continued to love him, he would have far more to curse himself for. "As it is, my position is terrible enough, God knows!" he groaned. He did not want to let his spirit be broken by the weight of misery his consummate folly and sin had brought on him, but he could not yet see a way of extricating himself honourably from the web his evil deeds had woven around him.

And so, from day to day, this poor, repentant soul wrestled with itself and struggled incessantly to emerge into the light of righteousness, from the impenetrable darkness of folly and wrong-doing that hemmed it in so cruelly!

(To be continued on Thursday next.)

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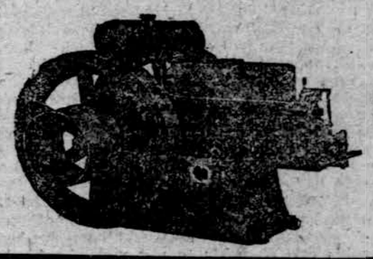

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